





## TUC seeks legal advice over European finding on closed shop

By Donald Macintyre  
Labour Reporter

The TUC is seeking legal advice on the implications of a decision by the European Commission of Human Rights that the dismissal of three British Rail workers for not joining a union was in breach of a convention ratified by the British Government.

The closed shop decision, earlier this month by the commission, could be disruptive of established bargaining arrangements and also of the TUC's dispute machinery, in the opinion of senior TUC officials.

The depth of trade union concern over the decision is disclosed in a confidential paper to be considered this week by union leaders on the TUC's employment policy and organization committee. It makes clear that counsel's opinion has been sought on the significance for British unions of the finding.

The paper emphasizes that the TUC's biggest worry is the commission's view (in TUC words) "that an individual worker has a right to choose a union which, in his opinion, best protects his interests".

The opinion of TUC officials that the finding reflected Continental experience was "practice". Any attempt to apply this finding widely in the United Kingdom would be disruptive of established bargaining arrangements.

## Ballot will urge nurses to reject 14% pay offer

By Annabel Ferriman  
Health Services Correspondent

The annual conference of the Confederation of Health Service Employees (CofHSE), opening today in Blackpool, is to be asked to recommend all nursing members to reject the Government's 14 per cent pay offer.

The national executive committee of the union, which represents 155,000 nurses, met yesterday and decided to recommend to the conference that a ballot be held on the offer, and that all ballot forms be accompanied by a recommendation to reject.

The pay offer was made by the management side of the Nurses and Midwives Whitley Council more than 10 weeks ago, but a detailed package was worked out only last week, when

it became clear that the offer would not be accepted.

An emergency resolution from the union's Dundee branch is to be debated tomorrow asking not only for rejection but for industrial action. The national executive committee, however, will speak against it.

The resolution suggests that nurses could take industrial action by banning non-urgent admissions, refusing to change shifts to cover shortages, closing wards where staff numbers were inadequate, and refusing all clerical work not directly connected with patient care.

The Royal College of Nursing, which represents 165,000 nurses, recently reiterated its policy of not taking industrial action, and urged members to vote in a ballot to endorse its view.

## Three survive aircraft crash in sea

Three men were snatched from certain death in the freezing waters of the North-Sea yesterday after their light aircraft ran out of fuel and crashed six miles from Teesside. A fourth man, a non-swimmer, drowned after a desperate struggle by his friends to keep him afloat.

The survivors, all Germans, were believed to be minutes from death from exposure when they were winched to safety by an RAF helicopter. They were recovering in hospital last night.

Youth missing: Coastguards called off the search yesterday for Stephen Smith, aged 18, of Colne, Lancashire. He was presumed drowned after he and a friend were swept off Blackpool's seafloor by a large wave.

Police pulled the other youth, John Whitley, aged 19, also of Colne, to safety.

Search for boy: An inshore lifeboat, coastguards and police yesterday resumed a search around Holyhead, Anglesey, for Robert Hargreaves, aged 12, who disappeared from a dinghy.

The boy, of Tara Street, Holyhead, was last seen near some lobster beds on Friday night.

Brothers rescued: Two brothers, Matthew Hughes, aged 11, and Andrew, aged nine, of Field Lane, Chadderton, Derby, were rescued by lifeboat yesterday after they were swept out to sea in a rubber dinghy off the north Northumberland coast.

Fishermen saved: Four men were rescued from the North Sea, six miles off Hartlepool, yesterday after their boat sank on a fishing trip but one died on the way to hospital.

The dead man was Mr Arthur Johnson, aged 43, of Hartlepool. Mr Kenneth Johnson and Mr Frank Henderson, both of Hartlepool, and Mr Stanley Gibbons, of Peterlee, co Durham, were in hospital suffering from exposure.

Yacht aground: The yacht Druid, missing off the Scottish coast, turned up yesterday, after a ten-hour search by lifeboat and coastguard. It ran aground near St Andrews and its crew, including a man aged 73 with a pacemaker in his heart, rowed to safety.

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Institute of Journalists says members' suspension by ATV is threat to freedom

## Media closed shop issue goes to Court of Human Rights

From Arthur O'Shea  
Birmingham

Mr Christopher Underwood, president of the Institute of Journalists, said yesterday that the institute intended to take the issue of the closed shop in the British communications industry to the Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg.

Mr Underwood, a member of the BBC's radio staff, said: "The institute regards the question as being of fundamental concern affecting the freedom of newspapers, radio, television and the individual. I understand, however, that the matter could take some time to be heard".

The institute has formally lodged an objection with the Independent Broadcasting Authority to the granting of a franchise for the east and west Midlands to ATV Midlands, a subsidiary of the Associated Communications Corporation.

Mr Robert Farmer, secretary of the institute, said in a memorandum to Sir Brian Young, Director General of the IBA, that the objection was based on the belief that ATV operated "or at least condoned" a de facto closed shop for its journalists employees.

"We submit that if our belief is well founded, the IBA must refuse ATV's application if it is not to be in breach of its duty to ensure, as far as possible, accuracy in news (in so far as accuracy may be conditioned by selection and emphasis) and impartiality in matters of controversy".

An institute member had joined ATV and was told he would be required to join the National Union of Journalists. He had not done so on the day he started the job, and was suspended because he was not a member.

In correspondence with the institute the company has explained that there is no formal closed shop agreement, but "once employed in the ATV network the NUJ, like other recognized unions for their grades, expects a journalist to join. This

is a point of view that the company accepts".

"The institute asked what would happen to a journalist already employed who decided to leave the NUJ. The company declined to answer because the question was 'hypothetical'".

"We suggest that it is entirely reasonable to infer from these events and the subsequent correspondence that there is a closed shop for journalists at ATV. Whether it is formal or informal, post-entry or free-entry, is immaterial to the argument we are advancing: membership of the NUJ is a condition of both initial and continuing employment".

"Such membership and therefore the right to work at ATV can be granted, refused or withdrawn by the sole decision of the NUJ. It follows that the union has a formidable weapon for use to enforce compliance by its members with its instructions".

"None of this would matter much in the context of editorial freedom if the union concerned

itself only with protecting its members' conditions".

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attitudes in their work irrespective of possibly conflicting claims of individual judgment or duty".

"It can enforce its demands by the power to withdraw, right, to work at ATV from those who refuse to comply. Regardless of the extent to which the NUJ may use its power in this way—and the evidence suggests that it is more likely to do so in the future than it has been—there is no doubt that it is a threat to impartiality in the treatment of controversy".

"This is the only reason for our opposition to ATV's application, and if the authority can secure satisfactory assurances on the point we shall withdraw".

The BBC refused recognition to any union which did not undertake to refrain from making a closed shop, and it maintained that this requirement was imposed by the implied terms of its charter.

"We submit that the obligations laid on the authority by the Act are no less stringent."

## Union compromise on reselection fails

By Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor

Trade union leaders on Labour's commission of inquiry fear that the principle of mandatory submission for reselection of MPs may not carry at the party conference in the autumn.

To forestall such a defeat, the union leaders have high-level talks that would have introduced a permissive element into the reselection process, but the move failed.

Under the union-inspired system, since MPs are subject to mandatory submission only if two thirds of their local party general management committee voted to invoke their constitutional rights.

Four of the five union leaders on the commission, Mr Clive Jenkins, of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, Mr David Bannett, of the General and Municipal Workers Union, Mr Mosley Evans, of the Transport and General Workers Union, and Mr William Key, of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades, backed that "half-way house" between the right and left positions.

The fifth, Mr Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, does not favour mandatory submission. It is a switch of his union's million-strong block vote that will upset the balance of voting at the October party conference.

The engineering workers voted for reselection last year when their delegation was much more to the left than it will be this autumn, when the AEUW is expected to vote solidly on the Callaghan ticket.

Even though other unions have switched the other way in the meantime, notably the construction workers, supporters of the reselection lobby did not last night add up to a coalition for that constitutional change.

## Unilateralist argument 'hypocritical'

By a Staff Reporter

Those who argued that the Polaris nuclear submarine missiles should not be replaced and cruise missiles should not be sited in Britain were calling for a fundamental change in the policy that successive Conservative and Labour governments had pursued since the end of the war, Mr Francis Pym, the Secretary of State for Defence, said yesterday.

Speaking in King's Lynn, Norfolk, he rejected what he described as the moral, the practical, and the cost arguments used by those who opposed Britain's continuing use of nuclear weapons.

Those weapons supported a wholly defensive strategy, and he referred to the "hypocrisy" of the unilateralists who were prepared to rely on others for their protection.

The possession of nuclear weapons over the last 30 years has made the country safer from attack rather than more vulnerable. The basing of new systems would not increase the risk but reinforce the credibility of the deterrent.

Nuclear weapons were among the most significant items of defence expenditure, but since Britain had to have a defence capability, a continuing nuclear capability within it was essential.

"The world has become more dangerous, and not less dangerous, than it was when the decision was taken to purchase Polaris, and the Soviet Union has, given no indication of withdrawing from its aggressive intentions".

Nuclear strategy, including the unilateralist contribution to that strategy, has maintained the peace for 30 years; it would be foolhardy at this juncture unilaterally to make changes to it.

## Ministers to discuss 20% top pay plan

By a Staff Reporter

Ministers this week will consider the report of Lord Boyle of Handsworth's Top Salaries Review Body.

It is expected that they will discuss how far they can implement the considerable increases proposed in the report when other public sector workers have had to take pay rises below the rate of inflation.

It is understood that the report, which reached 10 Downing Street on Thursday evening and was studied by Mrs Margaret Thatcher during the weekend, recommends pay increases of about 20 per cent for senior civil servants, judges, officers in the Armed Services and heads of nationalised industries.

A Cabinet minister said yesterday that the figure recommended in the report was "something high and related to existing rates of inflation".

Unlike the report on MPs' pay, which is expected from Lord Boyle towards the end of this month, there is no commitment by the Government to accept the recommendations of the Top Salaries Review Body.

It is felt by several ministers that it would be difficult politically as well as unfair to give pay increases of more than 20 per cent to senior public servants when the nurses have just been limited to 14 per cent.

Giving such large increases to top people in the public sector would also cut in half the Government's plan to raise public sector pay as a whole must be kept below the level of inflation.

It may be some time before the review body's recommendations are discussed in the full Cabinet. Several related issues are being considered by ministerial subcommittees, including public sector pay, the level of local authority spending and the rate of authority grant, and MPs' pay.

They are concerned over the widening gap that is developing between rates paid to top executives in the private sector and those that prevail in the public sector.

The difficulty of attracting the right calibre of men to run the state corporations was brought sharply into focus by the Government's long search for a successor to Sir Charles Villiers as chairman of the British Steel Corporation.

The terms for the recruitment of the last MacGregor chairman, Sir John Gifford, were set by the chairman-designate of British Steel, under which Lazard Freres, the American bank in which he was a senior partner, could receive up to £2m underlined the difficulties.

## Scientists are let in for a day

By Michael Horsnell

Immigration officials yesterday allowed 15 French Scientists to enter Britain despite the 12-year-old ban on foreign Scientists entering the country.

Ironically, the entry of the party from Paris coincided with a move that could lead to the banning of foreign followers of the Unification Church, or "Moonies".

The Scientists arrived by hydrofoil at Brighton from Dieppe for a service and seminar on religious tolerance at the East Grinstead headquarters.

After declaring their religion they were detained by immigration officials. An appeal was then lodged and after consultations with Home Office officials at Gatwick the immigration officials allowed them in for a one-day visit.

Confusion over Home Office policy towards the Church of Scientology led to an appeal last night by the church to lift the ban introduced in 1968 by Mr Kenneth Robinson, then Minister of Health.

Mr Peter Thompson, a Scientology official, said: "Our fear is that the ban no longer officially exists".

Permission for the French party to enter came after two recent and conflicting decisions by the Home Office over the entry of foreign Scientists.

Baroness Edith von Thun und Hohenstein, a leading German Scientist, was refused entry at Gatwick last year. An immigration appeals adjudicator then found in her favour last May. The Home Office gave notice of appeal but later withdrew.

Last week two European members of the church were temporarily let in. On Friday two French Scientists arrived and only one was at first allowed in.

Followers of the Unification Church, nicknamed Moonies after their founder, Sun Myung Moon, are soon expected to face a parliamentary inquiry. The Commons Select Committee on Home Affairs will decide today whether to investigate the activities of the church, which has no connection with the Scientists.

That was confirmed yesterday by Sir Graham Page, the committee's chairman. The Moonies are alleged to have recruited young people with brain-washing techniques and to have split families.

The placing of the Moonies on today's committee agenda comes after pressure from Sir Timothy Kitson, Conservative MP for Richmond, North Yorkshire.

## 'Thuggery' by ministers over Olympics

By Ian Bradley

The Olympic movement was too precious to be the only sacrifice in the opposition to Russian aggression in Afghanistan, said a leading opposition spokesman on sport, said yesterday.

"The assault that is now being made daily upon our Olympic sportsmen and women has become quite sickening. Indeed, there is a great deal of political thuggery going on which brings no credit to the Government", he said in Birmingham.

"Some of this behaviour bears close resemblance to the very type of intimidation which all of us condemn when it is applied to minorities and dissidents in the East".

"No British worth his salt, having taken his decision and considered all the circumstances, was likely to be bludgeoned into submission that way, especially when the Government—constantly increased trade with Russia, Mr Howell said.

British exports to the Soviet Union, he said, had increased by 60 per cent in the year over the first four months of this year.

"The British team will be carrying with them the support of a large majority of the British people who will be the athletes' bearing and dedication."

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## Serious crime rate falls for the second year

By a Staff Reporter

The serious crime rate has fallen for the second year in England and Wales, according to figures published today. But the number of non-indictable and traffic offences rose.

Police manpower figures were generally higher, but it is estimated that the Metropolitan Police will be 11 per cent under strength by March 31, 1981, *Police Statistics, 1980-81 Estimates*, published by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, says.

The report says the serious crime rate fell by 0.8 per cent in the year to March 31. The previous year the rate had fallen by 2.6 per cent. There were 2,420,000 recorded indictable or serious crimes in 1979-80, of which 41 per cent were solved. The figure in 1978-79 was 2,440,000.

Non-indictable offences rose by 1 per cent to 1,700,000, and traffic offences rose 4 per cent to 2,200,000.

Outside London, police manpower rose by 3.1 per cent since March 31, 1979. The report estimates that in 1980-81, 68 per cent of gross spending on the police will go on salaries, pensions and allowances compared with 66 per cent in 1979-80.

The Sunday Times yesterday lost about 141,000 copies out of a total planned production of about 1,520,000 copies.

The management said last night that the shortfall had been caused by an electro-mechanical fault which had resulted in serious damage to a press. The precise reasons for the fault had still to be fully investigated.

## Fault costs paper 141,000 copies

By a Staff Reporter

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## Sale of rare Asiatic MS raises concern

By Frances Gibb

The managers of the Rare Manuscript Fund's efforts are to be appalled by some members of the Asiatic Society who have agreed to buy a rare manuscript for auction, and to prevent it from being up.

The manuscript, *Ras Din's World History*, in 1314 and filled with 100 miniature drawings, could fetch up to £400,000 when it is sold at Sotheby's on July 4.

The society, which has been set up to fund the study of the manuscript, has agreed to buy it for £100,000, and to prevent it from being up.

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1980.

1984.

Mercedes 200	£8394
Ford Granada 2.3GL	£8023
Rover 2300	£6904
Audi 100L 5S	£6690
Renault 20TS	£6668
<b>Volvo 244DL</b>	<b>£6274</b>

Let's assume the year is now 1984.

Four years ago you bought a new Volvo 244DL. At the time it seemed a pretty good bet.

In terms of performance and space there was little to choose between the Volvo and its rivals, give or take a few seconds and inches.

In terms of equipment the Volvo couldn't be faulted; headlamp wash-wipers, a tachometer, a heated driver's seat and 4 inertia-reel seat belts all came as standard.

And the Volvo did cost substantially less.

Looking back to 1980, do you still believe you made the right choice?

Well, if all the surveys by motoring magazines and consumer organisations hold true, you will have no regrets.

Time and time again the Volvo has come out as having fewer breakdowns than the average car, fewer major faults and fewer days off the road.

Or to put it another way, less expense for the Volvo owner.

So even if Orwell's vision of 1984 has become fact, at least you'll have one thing to smile about.

## AND BEYOND.

Many a car begins to show its age after 4 or 5 years' hard use.

Yet at this point a Volvo isn't even approaching middle age, let alone retirement. Statistics compiled by the Swedish Government show that Volvos last longer than any other car tested, giving an average of 17.9 years' service before that final journey to the scrapyard.

Obviously we're not suggesting you keep your Volvo this length of time.

But we are pointing out that their reliability and durability is well-known amongst those looking for a second-hand car.

Consequently, used Volvos tend to fetch a very good price indeed.

And there's nothing like a big cheque to soften the blow of parting with a car that's given you so much faithful service over the years.



**VOLVO. A CAR WITH STANDARDS.**

(PRICES ARE FOR MANUAL VERSIONS INCLUDING CAR TAX & VED AT THE CURRENT RATE) FOR THE 1980 EDITION OF VOLVO FACTS WRITE TO: DEPT. T 14, VOLVO CONSUMER SERVICES LTD, LONDON W15 9JQ. PRICES FOR THE NEW 1980 200 SERIES START FROM £6274 (DELIVERY & NUMBER PLATES EXTRA). ALL PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. SALES TEL: HIGH WYCOMBE (0494) 33444. SERVICE TEL: PISNICH (0473) 72026. PARTS TEL: CRICK (0788) 82351. SOURCE: SWEDISH MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTION CO. 1978.



## HOME NEWS

## How oaks of conspiracy from acorns grow

By Peter Heunessy

After three years of putting down parliamentary questions and writing letters to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and 10 Downing Street, Mr Michael Latham, Conservative MP for Melton, has solved the mystery of Foreign Office papers for October, 1939, which the historian, Mr David Irving, had claimed might shed light on the British government's response to German peace feelers on the outbreak of the Second World War.

The papers, originally earmarked for release in 2015, have recently become available at the Public Record Office. They contain a passing reference to "C", the code name of Admiral Sir Hugh Sinclair, Director-General of the Secret Intelligence Service, sufficient to impose a 75-year closure until the Government changed the rules affecting intelligence-related papers last year.

The file sought by Mr Latham is among a batch released recently under the new regulations. It finally lays to rest any suspicion that the document was withheld to protect the reputation of Mr Neville Chamberlain or his ministers in the War Cabinet.

The bulk of the file, numbered FO 371/2095, consists of a long memorandum by Dr Karl Goerdeler, a former mayor of Leipzig, on the attitude of Hitler and the German people to war, originally prepared for the King of the Belgians and forwarded to the Foreign Office by the British Embassy in Brussels.

Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, on a Foreign Office minute attached to the memorandum, comments that Dr Goerdeler "was one of the old themes, which are quite interesting, but he does not really tell us anything new".

The reference that caused the retention of the file and to its being treated with unusual significance by Mr Irving in his *Hitler's War*, arises in the comment of another Foreign Office official who explains that on a previous occasion: "C" told me that he had no time for Dr G."

Mr Latham said, on reading the document last week: "From such small acorns can great oaks of conspiracy grow. This one collapses on careful examination and shows the wisdom of releasing these documents where no national interest is now involved."

## Pupils 'have to write on scraps'

Some children are having to write on scraps of paper because their schools cannot afford to buy more. Mr John Davies, Director of the Educational Publishers' Council, said yesterday.

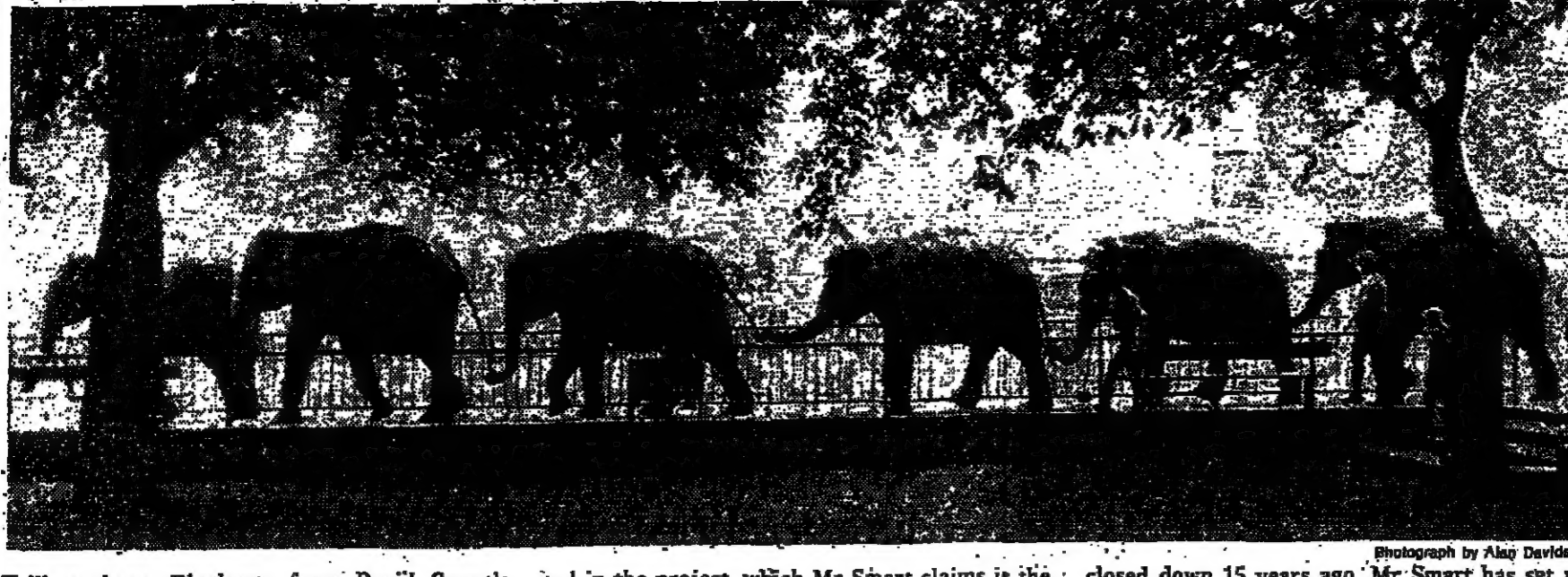
Schools were facing their biggest crisis over the supply of books and equipment since the 1970s, he said. In the first half of last year, 1,250,000 fewer books were obtained by schools than during the first half of 1978.

Mr Davies said one of the main "black spots" was north-west England, where spending on books was showing a "distressing downward trend".

Many authorities were drastically reducing their allowances for books, stationery and equipment. In one Wigan school, according to the council, two classes share textbooks which are insufficient even for one. In a sixth-form college in Salford 13 A level students have to share three course books.

The council's claims are contained in a new *Guide to Schoolbook Expenditure*, published today. The report says the national average of book spending for each primary and secondary pupil in 1978-79 was £4.23 and £6.98 respectively.

The Department of Education and Science figures showed that expenditure at primary level was only £2.40 in Stockport, £2.76 in Lancashire and £2.87 in Salford. In secondary schools expenditure on books had fallen by £4.77 in Salford, £4.88 in Lancashire and £5.19 in Tameside.



Tailing along: Elephants from David Smart's Super Circus, which opens in Battersea Park, London, today for a summer season, exercising beside the river in the park yesterday. All 16 acts in the circus are new to England, Mr David Smart, son of Mr Billy Smart, said yesterday. More than half a million pounds has been invested in the project, which Mr Smart claims is the best show in Europe. He hopes the Greater London Council will allow him to extend the summer season beyond the planned 16 weeks and that his show will become an annual event with the addition of a Christmas circus. London's last permanent circus, Beatrix Mills, at Olympia, closed down 15 years ago. Mr Smart has set up his circus after breaking away from his brothers, Billy Junior and Ronnie. But it is still very much a family show, with two horse acts presented by his daughter, Yasmine, aged 25. One act involves dressage and the other takes eight Arab stallions through a series of pirouettes and waltzes.

## Forceful contrast for Glasgow Central

From Ronald Faux Glasgow

It is unthinkable that Labour could lose the Glasgow Central by-election on June 26. Even so, campaigning will be forceful in this constituency of Labour's heartland which is also the smallest constituency in Britain.

Voting Labour is practically a reflex action for some 65 per cent of the electorate. Mr Thomas McMillan, whose death last April caused the by-election, held the seat with a loyal and overwhelming majority, and it would take a swing of more than 30 per cent before the seat changed hands.

The Tories still at an unpopular stage in their work on the economy, have done little to brighten the lives of people living in this inner city area.

The Scottish National Party has yet to feel the force of any fresh wind that will blow them out of the doldrums.

Demolition appears to be the liveliest industry, and canvassers armed with the electoral roll have found not only that some electors have moved from the area, but also that entire streets have disappeared.

Nominations close today. Latest reports suggest that there will be at least six contestants: Labour, Conservative, SNP, Young Liberal, Ecology and the National Front. Not all had taken out papers up to last night, but nominations remain open until 4 pm, and a Social Democratic candidate may yet appear.

Mrs Anna McCurley, aged 37, the Tory candidate, will step at the record of the Labour Party during the 30 years it has controlled local government in the city.

"Look around you," she harangues her meetings. "See what Labour have done. Look at the squalor, the decay, the cynical neglect. The astonishing thing is that people here still have such a good spirit or any sense of community left."

She is gathering an indictment about what the council has allowed to happen or failed to do. "This place has like a battered wife who still sticks to her man and comes back for more."

Mr Robert McTaggart, aged 34, the Labour candidate, who is a pipe work planner at Govan shipyard, focuses his argument on national issues and against the Conservative Government's record. That tactic is designed to encourage working class antipathy towards Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her style of government.

He has attacked unemployment and its effect on young people. Parts of the constituency are thought to have pockets of unemployment as high as 60 per cent and that has brought chronic drunkenness, vagrancy and despair.

Mr Gil Paterson, a Glasgow businessman and former regional councillor, representing the SNP, added to the Labour local record. The nationalists are returning to a lively style of electioneering, and there are plans to bring a large force of campaigners into the constituency.

"Our message will be about the Scottish industry that is allowed to become no more than a branch that can be cut off, and how Scotland possesses the resources for successful self-government."

"This may be a solidly Labour constituency but so were Hamilton and Govan — both SNP by-election victories."

Although the Scottish Liberals are not offering a candidate, the Young Liberals are entering Mr Graham Watson, their vice-chairman, an adviser on further education at Paisley College of Technology. He will concentrate his campaign on the evils of youth unemployment.

Mr David Mellor, aged 33, Keeper of Natural History at Paisley Museum, will put the case for the Ecology Party. The appearance of a National Front candidate, Mr John MacKenzie, aged 31, a member of the Scottish Loyalists and vice-president of the Apprentice Boys of Derry Club, seems certain to limit public debate among the candidates.

Labour have refused to share a platform with Mr MacKenzie, whose organization has applied to hold a "smash the IRA" demonstration in Glasgow next Saturday.

General election, May 1979: T. McMillan (Labour) 5,542; J. Saleem (Conservative) 1,937; S. Bird (SNP) 1,308. Labour majority 6,605.

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## Inquiry into garrison town brawl

Army chiefs and police yesterday investigated the cause of the battle of Tidworth, Hampshire, which involved more than 100 soldiers and police on Saturday night.

About 30 soldiers were questioned by police about the brawl, which started at a public house just off the main shopping street of the garrison town.

But investigators were baffled as to what sparked off the fighting, which left seven policemen, a policewoman and three military police in need of hospital treatment.

An Army spokesman said: "It is a complete mystery to me. I cannot understand what a method of discipline has begun."

About 50 soldiers from the 2nd Royal Irish Rangers, stationed at Assaye barracks, Tidworth, are thought to have engaged in the fighting in which a police van was overturned and other vehicles damaged.

The deadline has not been disclosed, but it was said yesterday that it would expire shortly. If the assets were not surrendered a High Court writ would be issued.

It is likely that the assets will be the subject of civil action because throughout the appeal the defendants were refused any undertaking that they would receive their property if they won. The prospect of protracted legal action could be seen by the Director of Public Prosecutions and the police as a method of discouraging other potential claimants. There is also a possibility of a claim by the Inland Revenue, which could interpret the manufacture and sale of LSD as "trading".

Tax evasion laws have been used against drug traffickers in the United States where the Internal Revenue Service has mounted joint operations with the Drug Enforcement Agency to pursue traffickers, and defendants have been penalized heavily on tax counts.

The kingdom of Benin, in present-day Nigeria, practised for centuries a court art of a sophistication unknown elsewhere on the African continent.

Most known examples of Benin art left Nigeria after the British punitive expedition of 1897 and the spoils of war. In recent years museums and collectors have been prepared to bid high for the rare artistic survivals of that great civilisation.

But on this occasion the bidding started between the auctioneers themselves. "We and Sotheby's conducted a private auction to secure the sale," M. Loudmer said. "They were prepared to go higher than us."

The auctioneers were presumably competing over their valuations of the collection and the cutting of the Benin fine Benin collections in private hands.

Sotheby's expect to raise about £1m for a collection of Benin bronzes and ivories they offer for sale today. It comprises 24 pieces, stretching from the fourteenth to the nineteenth centuries.

The collection is known to have been formed by Mr Adolph Schwarz, of Amsterdam, a leading figure in the perfume industry, though Sotheby's describe it merely as the patrimony of a European private collector.

There has been intense competition between the world's leading auctioneers to secure this prize for their sale rooms. Maitre Loudmer, the French auctioneer, describes it as one of the three or four finest Benin collections in private hands.

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## WEST EUROPE

## Spain links progress on Gibraltar with its entry into Nato

From Harry Debellus Madrid, June 15

Spain's entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation might be delayed as efforts to reach an acceptable solution of the Gibraltar problem fall short, the Spanish Foreign Minister, said here this weekend.

Speaking at a private dinner attended by several foreign correspondents, including the correspondent of *The Times*, in Madrid last Friday, Mr Jose Garmezin said that some high-ranking military officers in Spain opposed Nato membership unless there was progress on Gibraltar. They objected to the use of facilities on the Rock by Nato forces without Spanish permission, in the light of the Spanish claim to sovereignty over the territory.

The Foreign Minister said he was confident that the spirit of the Lisbon agreement signed last April by Lord Carrington and himself was still alive, but he could not say when the gates between Spain and Gibraltar, shut 12 years ago as a result of the Spanish Government's decision to bring pressure on Britain to negotiate, would be opened.

Senior Garmezin said he had not said that the gates would be opened by June 1, the date mentioned in the Lisbon accord, but that the government was preparing for the re-establishment of communications between Spain and the British Crown colony.

He put the blame for the delay in carrying out the agreement on the need to organize administrative and physical facilities such as Nato.

The Spanish government would be joining the Alliance on the basis of full equality and full equality of status. "The future" is of vital importance to the Spanish people, he said, and the word "future" was used by the British to justify the claim that Spain should take by restoring, in the years before the war, the status quo.

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## Police halt Latin outside Notre Dame

From Charles Hargrove Paris, June 15

A much publicized Mass today on the square in front of Notre Dame by one of the more extreme Roman Catholic traditionalist leaders, the Abbé Louis Coache, did not take place.

The prefect of police, forbade the celebration, meant to be a spectacular gesture of defiance against the ecclesiastical authorities; and the priest himself failed to turn up. He was persuaded not to go there by police inspectors.

About 150 traditionalists, dressed in their Sunday best, looked quizzically at the tourists throwing the square in their moody attire, as they waited for a couple of hours wondering what to do.

They knelt and sang the "Ave Maria" and traditional Latin Mass interspersed with a few half-hearted slogans like: "We want the Abbé Coache!" "Down with Giscard!" and "Freedom of Expression!"

Some criticized Monsignor Ducaud-Bourget, another traditionalist leader, and organized the occupation more than three years ago by traditionalist shock troops of the Church of

St Nicholas du Latin. The Order of Malta is his flock from planned Mass on the same day. Lefebvre, the traditionalist, was the group St Nicholas.

The Archbishop's confirmation Saturday at Dijon Abbé Coache's is not sensible, was out of the question. The leaderless Mass wonderer. Finally, he put an end to the cult episode, to disperse. He marched in the procession, but for a while before there were no i

Two days ago the Archbishop patted its ritual — fulfilment — Archbishop of Lyons, who he suspended since tore not authori Mass.

Queen Beatrix visits Dutch 'poison town' Amsterdam, June 15

Queen Beatrix visited Holland's "poison town" of Leekherk yesterday. She spent two hours with some of the 871 people who have had to leave their homes because the ground on which the houses were built is polluted with dangerous chemicals.

More than 250 families were evacuated from a new housing estate last month. They have been temporarily housed in prefabricated emergency dwellings on the outskirts of the town.

The decision to evacuate the entire estate came after the discovery in March that the soil was contaminated with solvents and hydrocarbons, which are waste products from the manufacture of paint. The chemicals were dumped in 1970 and 1971 with the permission of the local authorities, by a waste removal firm as part of a landfill scheme to prepare the site for the new estate.

processions, on Jacques Chirac, leader, and the Maurice Couve d'General's former ster and Prime marched three massive pink gr Lorraine, on a high the will, with the countryside.

More than 20 ministers, but serving in the p ment, took part along with, mor members of a C mentary delegati Paris.

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**ever Fishlocks**

50,000 refugees are in Baluchistan province of them, however, more than 70 camps in West Frontier Province have 674,000 refugees," Mr Shamsheer Ali province's refugee minister said. "But on top of this, we add up to 15 million more refugees have brought in as a result of the war of cattle, goats and sheep and although there are some grazing difficulties in some places there has been no real trouble. The explosions have not been a problem. People are worried about the

n Akbar  
June 15  
Shahi, the Pakistan  
minister, said here  
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France-Press.

a, June 15.—A 200-year contingent sent President Goulbourn of Chad went to the end of last week to the town of Rissen Habre, the Defence Minister, civil airport here. The contingent was attacked by Mr Habre's mortar and artillery for hours overnight. The contingent was forced to retreat when Mr Habre's mortar-attacked using a reconnaissance article. But later the contingent was reported to have been taken to the airport. France-Presse.

Dacca, June 15.—Hundreds of heales and decomposed bodies are being carried into Bangladesh by the Rivers Gumi and Sonai from India. The newspaper Ittefaq has reported today.

Some of the bodies also bear bullet and knife wounds.

The newspaper reported that on June 10 about 1,000 Indian soldiers in the Comilla district were killed and were pushed back by the Bangladesh border force.

Some of the Indian nationals living in Tripura and Assam, fleeing from communal violence, were under detection and entered Comilla town, the report said—Agence France-Presse.

Correspondent June 10, 1974

Zia-ul-Haq and his army and civil aides decided to shelve relaxation of censorship in today and it was decided to take it up again later.

No explanation for deferring a decision was officially given, but apparently, the conference regarded it as against the Government's interest to relax censorship at this stage.

As such censorship, no decision seems to have been taken on General Zia's offer to permit a public debate on his desire to introduce an Islamic system in the country.

At the same time, in the offer recently made in a televised interview, he invited newspaper editors to debate in their columns what should be the shape of an Islamic society and government in Pakistan.

However, the Islamic ideology of the Federal body, today recommended to the government the introduction of an interest-free economy.

## Continued from page 1

**infinitely superior conventional military force.**

Their pin-prick attacks on troops and convoys have forced the Soviet Army to take precautions out of all proportion to the battles they wish to fight, thus ensuring that the Russians themselves escalate the conflict.

For the Russians, therefore, "limited" military intervention has turned into a military campaign, and with the collapse in morale of the Afghan Army—whom the Russians unwisely thought they would reinforce rather than replace—this campaign is fast turning into a guerrilla war of almost unprecedented dimensions.

History has even added its own sly casuistry to the conflict by divining that at least one band of Afghan insurgents should be attacking Soviet positions just to the north of the Kabul gorge—beside the very same ravine in which their tribal ancestors slaughtered a British Army of 15,000 in 1842.

The centre of Kabul remains that atmosphere of sweltering calm that often settles over the storm centres of Asian wars. Afghan soldiers sit idly on the pavements watching the old Kabul taxis and occasional camels negotiating the intersections while Russian troops smilingly check the identities of motorists on the airport road.

In keeping with the hot summer months, the Soviet soldiers

A map of Afghanistan with the following labels:
 

- Top Left:** "200 miles" with a scale bar.
- Top Center:** "USSR" (partially visible).
- Top Right:** "BADAKHSHAN TAKHAR".
- Left Border:** "IRAN" (written vertically).
- Bottom Left:** "AFGHANISTAN" (large central label).
- Bottom Right:** "PAKISTAN".
- Cities (marked with dots):** Mazar-i-Sharif, Herat, Kabul, Ghazni, Kandahar, Jalalabad, Charihar.
- Geographical Features:** "SALANG PASS" and "PAGHMAN RANGE" are labeled near the center.

have abandoned their smart winter Cossack-style hats in favour of a new regulation wide-brimmed sombrero, a faintly exotic piece of apparel that makes them look rather like horseless members of the Canadian Royal Mounted Police.

Anyone who doubts that Afghanistan is in a state of war, however, has only to watch the activity at Kabul air-

USSR  
Sharif • BADAKHSHAN

A map of northern Afghanistan showing the Salang Pass, Charikar, Kabul, Jalalabad, and Ghazni. The map is oriented with North at the top. The Salang Pass is marked with a dot and labeled 'SALANG PASS'. To its east is Charikar, marked with a dot and labeled 'Charikar'. Further east is Jalalabad, marked with a dot and labeled 'Jalalabad'. South of Charikar is Kabul, marked with a dot and labeled 'Kabul'. Further south is Ghazni, marked with a dot and labeled 'Ghazni'. The map also shows the border with the Soviet Union to the north and the Indian Ocean to the south.

PAKISTANI

port to understand the enormous military effort which the Soviet Union is now putting into the battle against the insurgents.

The runways and apron are crowded with Soviet military aircraft: helicopter gunships stand in lines five rows deep to the west of the terminal building while squadrons of MiGs—painted deep olive green with a bright red star

on their tails—are refuelled and rearmed on the northern perimeter. The transit roads are cluttered with mobile radar vehicles and lorries carrying troops in steel helmets and battledress.

At one point today, three turbo-prop transport aircraft, two four-engined transport jets and six MiGs were all lined up for takeoff. As one helicopter raced low over the terminal building, a pair of MiGs swept down the runway and rose into the air at high speed, two large bombs—each painted baby blue—bulging from their bellies.

For most of the day, the big Ilyushin transports — heavy, four-engined machines that look remarkably like the American superfortress of 35 years ago — were turning over Kabul, trailing streams of fuel exhaust as they banked into the hot storm clouds en route to Tashkent.

If the Russians are deeply concerned about the military situation—and they ought to be—then they can draw no comfort from Afghanistan's domestic affairs. Mr Babrak Karmal's Government is going through another of its periodic power struggles as the rival Parcham

Mr Karmal, who leads the Parcham movement, served an unsettling warning on his colleagues last night by ordering the execution of three ministers—all Khalq members—who

served in the Government of Hafizullah Amin, Mr Karmal's predecessor who was overthrown with Soviet assistance last December.

Furthermore, Kabul's school-children are refusing to attend classes since hundreds were taken ill last week. According to the Government, rebels objecting to "revolutionary" teachings tried to poison them.

Whatever the truth of this allegation—and the Mujahidims have indeed burnt dozens of schools in Afghanistan—the population have chosen to believe that the Government was responsible for putting sulphur in the schools' water supplies in order to blacken the name of the insurgents. Almost a thousand children were taken to the Alibad hospital in Kabul last week although there were no deaths.

This cannot be said of the night's shootings in Kabul. Last night, gunfire intermittently woke up the city's armies of dogs and two ambulances drove down the main road towards the bazaar although the authorities did not disclose the cause of the shooting. They never do.

Parcham and Khalq party members have been feuding violently for about two weeks and it is almost impossible to distinguish between political infighting and insurgent assassinations when the victims are supporters of Mr. Karmali.

From Sinan Fisek  
Ankara, June 15

Almost every year, in the early summer, the airspace dispute between Ankara and Athens flares up as Turkey holds its annual NATO "Sea Wolf" air and naval manoeuvres in the Aegean Sea.

This year was no exception and Turkey is disappointed because it hoped that its abolition three months ago of Notam 714, reopening Aegean airspace to civilian traffic, would have created "a positive atmosphere" in relations with Greece.

According to Turkish officials, the dispute arises from a contradiction in Greece's application of international law. Custom has it that national airspace be equivalent to the extent of territorial waters, but Athens claims 10 miles of airspace, compared with six miles of territorial waters.

Greece also claims the 10-mile airspace limit for its numerous islands in the Aegean. Recent Greek demands for Turkish Air Force planes in the disputed additional four-mile area to give flight plans to Athens in advance is illegal,

Although Ankara and Athens have tended to react simultaneously in disputes in the past, Turkish officials appear to be taking the latest issue calmly. Mr. Hayrettin Erkmen, the Turkish Foreign Minister, has shrugged off Greek statements that are seen as being inflammatory.

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## Thailand: A crisis for leadership

# The daunting task facing General Prem

Months have been difficult. When, at the beginning of January, divisions of the army marched into Cambodia to establish an administration of the new South-East Asia. When the people then fled, in their thousands, a country de facto was created between the armed conflict between the Khmer Rouge and the army of the Kingdom of Cambodia. It became a state of dimensions which world's conscience.

It was perhaps then not the moment for a change of government, but at the beginning of the year, General Prem was appointed Prime Minister and was replaced by the Defence Minister and the Commander-in-Chief General Prem.

by career a professional soldier General Kriangsak had kept his foreign policy dedicated to proving the wrong by adopting the policy of making friends of bad come to power in November of a bloodless military, who had seen the ousting of the civilian Premier Kriangsak. Military and anti-communist law placed Thailand on a collision course with its military. General Kriangsak was a military revolutionary and his colleagues were his political colleagues.

waited in the aftermath of all to learn if he would country's fifteenth prime minister. The establishment of a monarchy in 1932, General's already setting the style of foreign policy which was

's luxurious Oriental Hotel, party given by the Soviet to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Russian revolution, later, in March 1979, first official visit of a Thai

Vietnamese on the one hand, and the Khmer Rouge and their unlikely collaborators, the right-wing Khmer Serei on the other—has revived old apprehensions, particularly with the risk of that fighting spilling over in hot pursuit on to Thai soil.

Between China's public promises of armed support for Thailand if invaded, and Russia's private promises that there is nothing to fear, General Kriangsak—with traditional Thai tact—was having to tread a delicate path. Moreover, Thailand's 140,000-man army lacks the punch of experienced leadership and sophisticated weaponry, and a recent and bitter disappointment has been the low military sales credit from the United States.

"What can you buy with that?" General Kriangsak asked. "It is for the United States to decide how important Thailand is to them and to consider our strategic importance. At this time, Thailand is the key."

Mr Kukrit Pramoj, former actor, novelist and prime minister, and now the colourful and influential leader of the Socialist Action Party which won most seats in the recent general election, was a critic of General Kriangsak's style. "I wasn't happy to see our Prime Minister taking official guests home to his suburban kitchen and cooking for them. Prem will be more formal and reserved and will be more genuinely neutral in Indochina."

General Prem is a political shy bachelor of 60 who, three years ago, was serving in the northern provinces and was comparatively unknown. He won a national reputation after his tactical successes against the communist rebels in the area and was brought back to Bangkok to enjoy a meteoric rise to Commander-in-Chief of the Army and then Defence Minister.

Known for his integrity and concern for the rural poor, he is popular with the Thai Royal family and with younger army officers. He also proved popular with Parliament who, on March 2, voted overwhelmingly in his favour as his recommendation to the King as General Kriangsak's successor.

Like General Kriangsak he belongs to no political party, but the present constitution provides for a bicameral Parliament in which only the Lower House need be elected. The Prime Minister is appointed essentially by members of the Upper House whose members he himself appoints: about 80 per cent are military officers.

In the past Thailand has suffered from a bewildering number of political parties and a total lack of consensus, the dangers of which have undoubtedly been obviated since the military takeover after the student riots at Thammasat University in October 1976. Under the political and cohesive rule of King Bhumibol and Queen Sirikit, whose portraits adorn virtually every shop and home, General Kriangsak, and now General Prem, have

tried to lead the country slowly and responsibly back to full democracy. Even Mr Kukrit speaks frankly today of his own short-lived democratic premiership in 1976 as "a luxury my country could ill afford."

"Thailand", he says, "has gone beyond the problem of ideology. It is a matter of doing on somehow without drastic changes and revolutions."

Immediately after he was chosen by Parliament, General Prem went straight to Mr Kukrit's Bangkok home for a private meeting. "He came", says Mr Kukrit, "to ask for my participation in the formation of a government. He wanted a non-partisan affair and I agreed, but I told him not to make it a coalition because they never last in Thailand. I said he should declare himself as His Majesty's Government. He also asked for the Socialist Action Party to help him, and for Boonchu."

Mr Boonchu Rajanastien—now one of General Prem's deputy prime ministers—is president of the Bangkok Bank and the SAP's deputy leader. It is his economic expertise, and the degree to which he can fulfil his role as the government's financial wizard, which many believe will be the key to the survival of General Prem's administration.

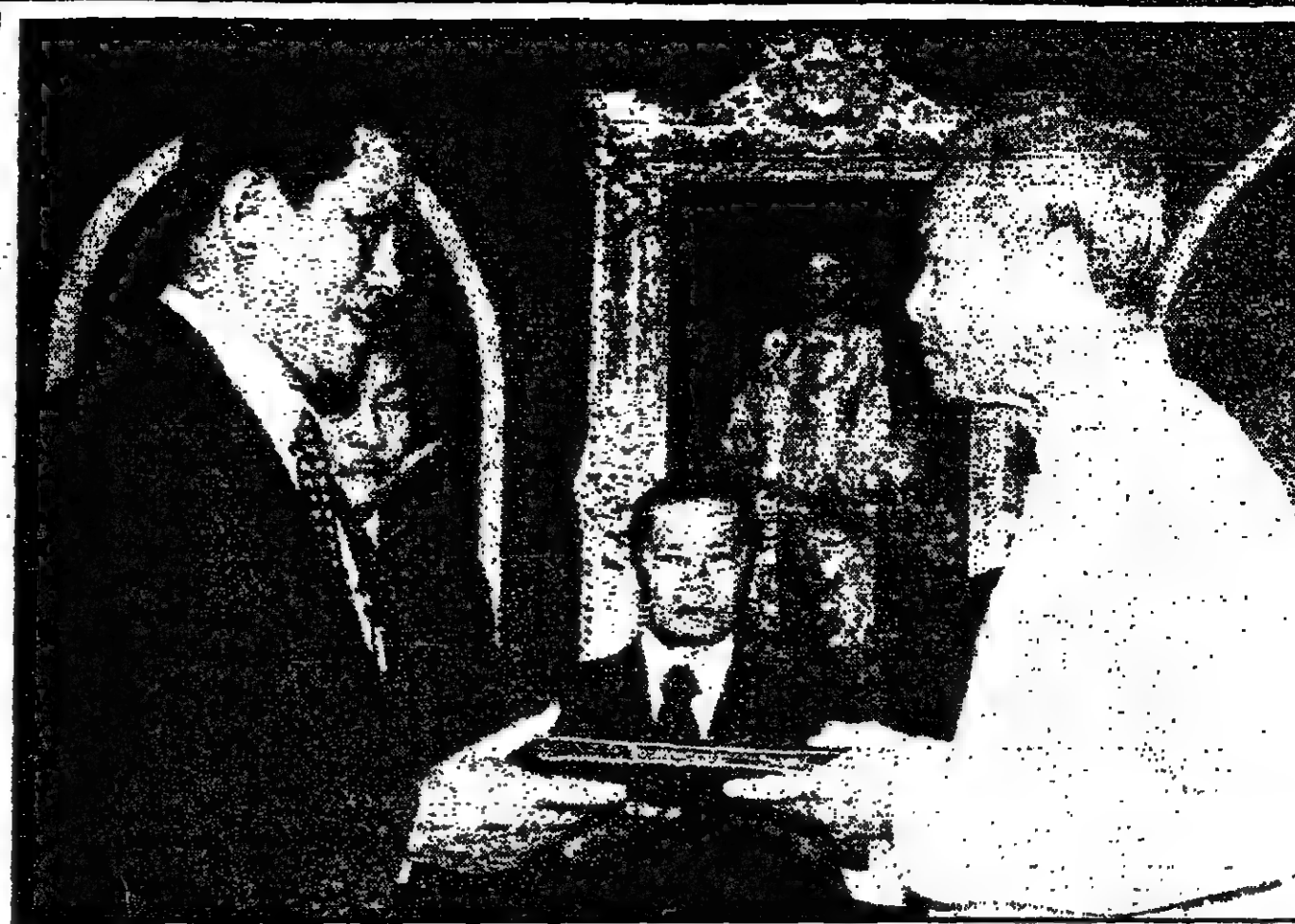
With inflation running at about 20 per cent, a widening trade deficit, increasing unemployment and a drop in the national growth rate, Mr Boonchu has the difficult task of providing a blueprint for the country's economic recovery.

Although General Kriangsak had lost the support of important sections of the armed forces by the time of his resignation, it was this deteriorating economic situation—and in particular the increase in fuel and electricity prices—which led to large anti-government demonstrations in February and two weeks later, to his departure from office.

General Prem has appointed four deputy prime ministers from four of the major political parties and has, indeed, presented his cabinet to the people as "His Majesty's Government". He has given an assurance that it will serve no particular interest or group, and the twin pledge that it will promote the welfare of the rural poor and fight the widespread official corruption.

But, as yet, no Bangkok administration has been able to control Thailand's agricultural economy—based on rice, sugar and rubber—and ensure a better deal for the farmer. A recent World Bank survey estimated that about a quarter of Thailand's 40-million people now live below the poverty line. The discontent of the rural poor is fanned by communist rebels in the north and south, and the key to political stability and internal security lies in improving their lot. General Prem, having served and lived amid poverty in the north-east, appreciates this all too well and realises that military force alone will not defeat the communist insurgents.

In his first interview with the press since he took office, General Prem told



General Kriangsak (left) and his successor, General Prem

The Times: "This government is devoting its attention to raising the standard of living of the people. The returns on our economic development efforts will be mostly channelled to the rural population. We are giving encouragement to free market economy operations and will eliminate monopolistic enterprises."

"The main thrust of our foreign policy is: let peace prevail. That is why we want to be on good terms with all countries. This government places special importance on the unity and solidarity of the ASEAN community (Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia) in the economic, political and social fields. We believe that ASEAN has an important role to play in the contribution towards the creation of peace in South-East Asia."

"The more immediate problems are the refugees and the conflict in Cambodia. These have put Thailand in great difficulty and are contributing to be a threat to peace and stability. We firmly believe that it falls on the international community and organizations—in particular the United Nations—as well as all countries concerned to cooperate in a solution."

Last year General Kriangsak came in for a volley of international criticism when his troops crossed back to the border several thousand human casualties of the Cambodian conflict who had entered Thailand to add to the 200,000 already arrived after the fall of South Vietnam. "I waited a long time", he told me then, "for someone to help these people until it was no longer possible to wait any more. We are under great strain. We have to use our limited funds for our own poor

people and for the defence of our country and to help others feel confident about us. There is also the risk of communicable disease."

But with the onset of the dry season last October and a renewed flood of refugees, General Kriangsak—on a visit to the camps—publicly reweighed the demands of conscience against the limitations of resources and announced the reversal of his government's policy of enforced repatriation while the West was still merely contemplating his plea for assistance. The Thai frontiers were opened to the land people and Thailand became the world's observatory for the Cambodian tragedy.

Many thought that General Prem might take a tougher line, but he told The Times: "Any country or person who is humane cannot shut the door in the face of those fleeing from danger. But the door cannot be left wide open to let in strangers without limit. We are providing only a temporary refuge and these people will return home when circumstances permit. I believe that we are doing all we can in the way of humanitarian help."

"We do not regard the refugee problem as our sole responsibility. Those countries clamouring for humanitarian treatment for the refugees will have to do their part, and this does not mean on the provision of relief funds or supplies."

"They should help to find an effective and permanent solution, which in our view is a solution at source. Such a solution comprises firstly, the cessation of hostilities in Cambodia, secondly, the withdrawal of foreign troops from that country and, thirdly, the right of the Cambodian people to elect freely their own government. The solution has as its foundation a United Nations resolution to this effect."

Pending such a political solution, Thailand would like international support for our proposals on the establishment of a safe haven zone along the border for the Cambodian people and the despatch of a United Nations observation team to be stationed on the border in Thailand. We would also like to see an international conference on the refugee problem and then to help find a durable political solution."

General Prem will face a difficult task in trying to steer Thailand through one of the most troublesome times in its history. The principal hurdles are the threat to the kingdom's security from the conflict in Cambodia and, internally, from the communist insurgents, the pressure to work miracles with the economy and yet simultaneously cushion the consumer from rising prices, and the strain placed on the country's limited resources by the scope of the refugee problem.

He enjoys all the status of a popular military hero, but he has yet to prove that he can hold together a cabinet which is in all but name a broad national alliance. Yet if he is a reluctant entrant into politics, he is a determined premier who commands the respect which the task will require, and—at the moment anyway—nobody is troubling to contemplate what would happen if he should fail.

Jonathan Caplan

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**Army Officer**















# BANGLADESH

This report marks the visit, starting today, of President Ziaur Rahman, who is the first Bangladeshi Head of State to visit Britain since the uprising against Pakistan in 1971



The helicopter comes down amid vivid green rice fields, fringed by darker green mangoes, on to a freshly marked out helipad with a big H on some first ground.

Young, jostling, pressing crowds and a steamy heat after the early morning pre-monsoon rains; lots of corrugated iron roofing on a few big buildings; many thatched huts farther off; a single railway line beside a jute mill—all this is a typical scene in Bangladesh.

One hour's helicopter flight northwards from the capital Dacca, over unending flat countryside and meandering rivers. An exiguous country virtually nothing more than the delta of the mighty Ganges and Brahmaputra, but where 85 million people struggle to exist as individuals and as a nation—still not yet 10 years old.

President Ziaur Rahman, a small figure in his mid-forties, dressed in a neat safari suit, has arrived by helicopter on one of his up-country visits which are now routine and designed to inject some of his regime's sense of national priorities into the inhabitants of the township, perhaps 10 per cent of whom are really able to read and write.

With such illiteracy, the President argues, this constant travelling around the countryside, often walking miles into the surrounding villages, is the only way to bring a national consciousness, which he calls Bangladesh nationalism to the rural masses. The Prime Minister can take the regular Cabinet meetings in the capital in his absence.

This time the visit is to encourage by his presence and a simple pep talk this year's mass adult literacy drive, supposed to reach 10

million people. It is centred on the jute mill and has begun, modestly enough, trying to teach the mill's workers to sign their own names when they receive their weekly pay packets.

Afterwards, with primers prepared with the help of United Nations experts conveying various messages of national integration, the township's men and women will be taught simple reading and writing.

Today Bangladesh is not to be understood without this figure, former General Zia, who assumed power as a military strong man in November, 1975, in the aftermath of the terrible slaughter of Sheikh Mujib, the hero of the revolt by Muslim Bengalis against Pakistan.

By June 1978 he had got himself endorsed as President in a plebiscite and he now leads his country as a French-style executive President with a single-chamber National Assembly, itself elected on universal suffrage last year.

President Zia is stomping the country not because there are elections scheduled soon, but because he believes the masses in the country's 68,000 villages must be organized to achieve Bangladesh's desperately needed national development.

Everywhere he goes, he constantly mixes the presidential office with leadership of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, the national movement yet to become a political party, which he drummed together to fight last year's parliamentary elections.

He also knows that the people have to be organized because they are the mainstay of his regime, with the country's Armed Forces, his original and still influential "constituency".

So President Zia goes on with his homilies in different venues reached by the helicopter during the day. "I'm going to tell you some important things which you must go and tell other villages," he says. "Do you know what is meant by

family planning?" he asks the veiled women outside the jute mill. "You should have only two children".

This is another of the main themes of national development he is hammering at almost daily across the country, along with doubling the country's food grains output to 26 million tons by 1987—more realistically, increasing rice and wheat production from the present 13,500,000 tons to 20 million tons by 1985 when the second five-year plan, to be launched in July, officially ends.

Cutting the country's still uncontrolled birthrate, which adds some 2,500,000 Bangladeshis to the population every year, is obviously linked with food production if the decline in living standards of the average Bangladeshis, which honest government officials note is their own exclusive benefit, as often happened in the past.

To accomplish all this during the next five years, the total irrigated area of the country is to go up from the present 3,600,000 acres to 7,200,000 acres by 1985, thus raising the present dismal levels of productivity (about one quarter of those in Japan) since there is almost no land to redistribute under agrarian reform. The President's efforts in that direction two years ago ran into too great a resistance from the country's bigger farmers.

"Do you want to beg?" he asks another meeting. "No, the crowd roars back. "Then you will have to work hard and grow three crops a year." President Zia tells them, warning to his favourite theme, hard work. "Zia, you go ahead, tell us what to do." We are right behind you," the party henchmen get the crowd cheering.

To achieve village mobilization, President Zia launched last month a nationwide movement for "self-reliance village government". After selection of a dozen village leaders, the gram sarkars are then sup-

posed to take charge of village development, such as digging irrigation canals, distributing better seeds and fertilizers running the village literacy drive and the family planning programme under the supervision of the health workers.

The danger to his self-styled "peaceful revolution" is obvious, even though President Zia has already started warning the villagers in his pep talks that they must choose only honest gram sarkars if the movement is really to help them.

The members of the existing village establishment, the headmen, often in cahoots with local officials who nominated them, could easily take over the gram sarkar movement and channel the additional resources the Government proposes for the villages to their own exclusive benefit, as often happened in the past.

The village headmen, usually the bigger farmers, have their links not only with the local administration but also right up through the political network all the way to the capital.

This gets near the heart of the problem for since the elections of the new National Assembly in February last year, the former politicians have been able to re-emerge on the national stage. Brought back probably to please the democratic countries of the West, the local political leaders' nuisance potential is considerable.

They have already during the past year complicated President Zia's political life, though he seeks to minimize their importance.

To watch the National Assembly in session is hardly an impressive sight as MPs haggle over points of order, debate increases in their own enoluments, but rarely give a lead to the country in national development.

There have been strikes, prison riots (sparked by political prisoners) and an Opposition boycott of the beginning of the National Assembly session this spring,

all reflecting genuine grievances (such as unabated high inflation and long detention) as well as the Asian politicians' unrivalled ability to fish in all troubled waters.

But President Zia who, in the initial years between 1975 and 1977 kept himself in power by a series of tough cleaning-up operations against putsch-minded rival officers, has refused this year to resort to repressive measures against the urban social unrest.

The President's exhortations often go unheeded. The tiny group of rich people among the urban elite go off to London to splurge; the educated classes have yet to respond to the Government's appeals that they roll up their sleeves and join the mass literacy drive in their free time. The country's corps of family planning workers have been on strike for more than a month, demanding more pay, instead of distributing condoms to village women.

Most illuminating of all, perhaps, the shopkeepers who sell the subsidized rationed commodities to the poor are threatening to shut down en masse if they are not allowed a larger profit margin since at present, they claim, their cut goes entirely in bribing officials at the government food ration depots to issue them with regular supplies. Everyone seeks their cut first from Bangladesh's small national cake.

Faced by a corrupt and inefficient bureaucracy, President Zia is now trying to reform the whole administration, starting with the central ministries with recruitment based for the first time on examinations.

President Zia comes to Britain in the hope of strengthening his country's political and economic ties with all the nations of the Brussels Community, where high government officials have also gone looking for more development aid.

Richard Wigg

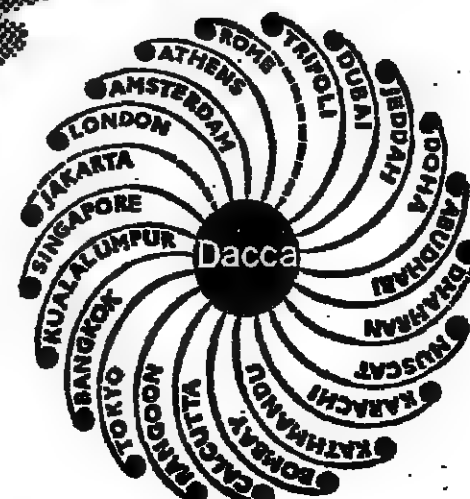
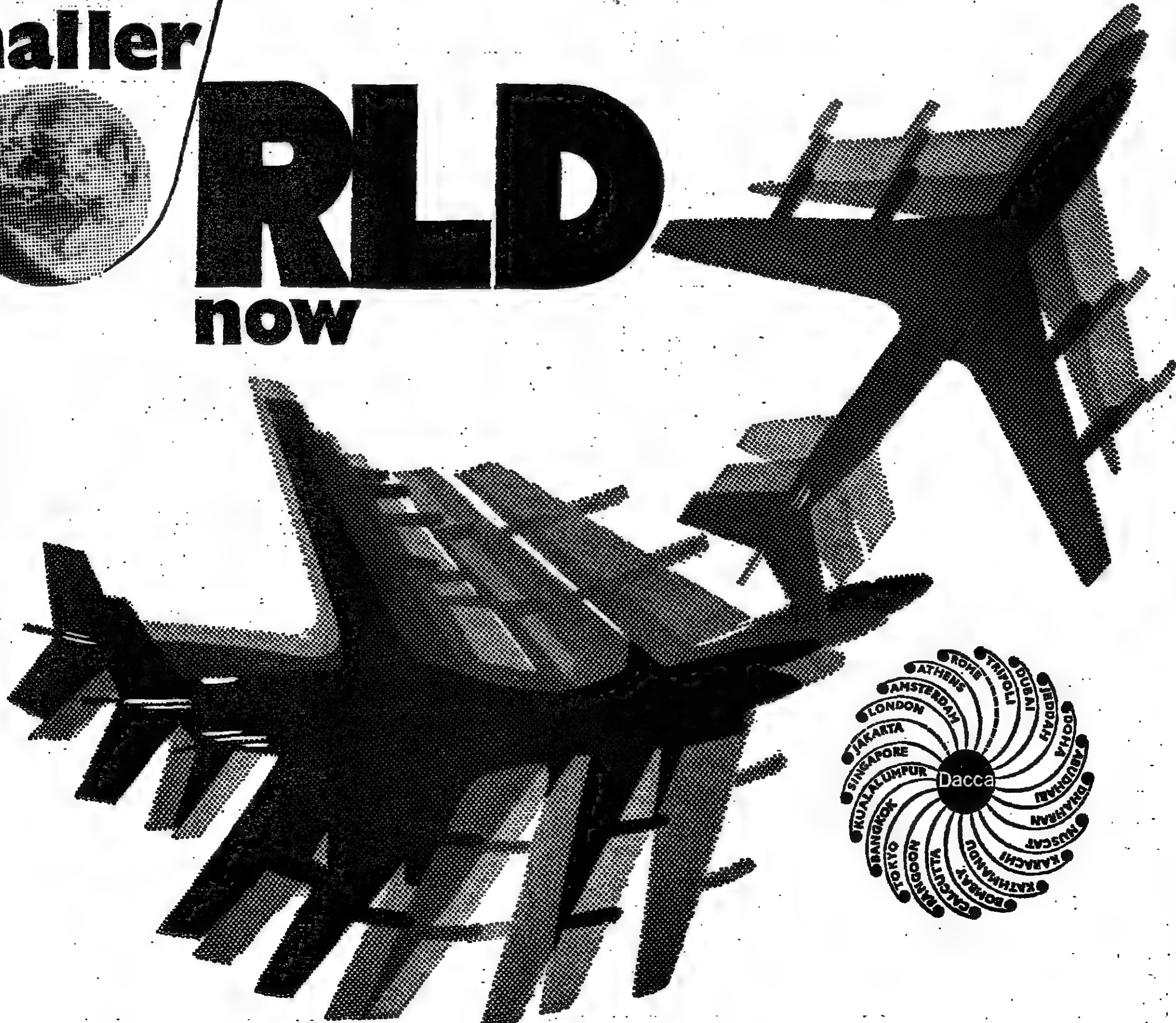
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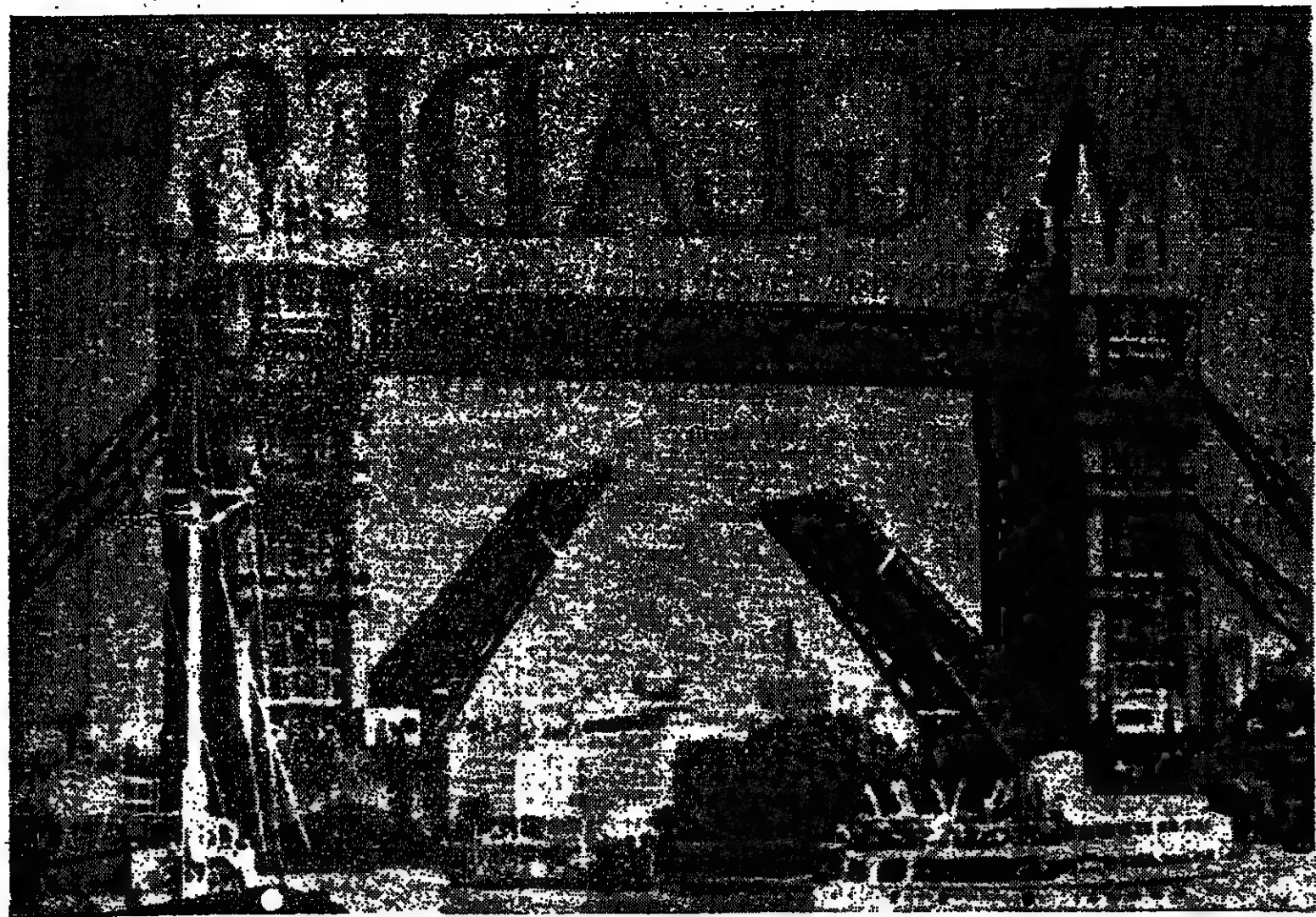
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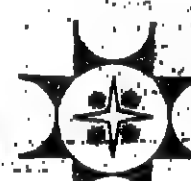
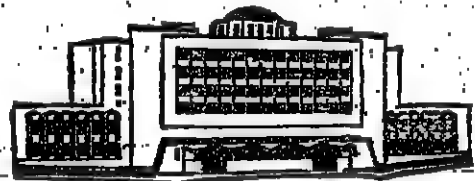
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## BANGLADESH



Striving for Two Child Family



Total Population	90.24 Million
Crude Birth Rate	43.25 per thousand
Crude Death Rate	16.75 per thousand
Annual Growth Rate	2.65%
Total Fertility Rate	5.8
Population under 15	46%
Rural Population	91%
Infant Mortality Rate	140 per thousand
Life Expectancy	48 years
Per capita Income	\$ 180

Total Land Area	144000 Sq. km.
Density of Population	—Per Sq. km. of Total Area 558
—Per Sq. km. of Agricultural Land 758	
Land Less Population	41%
Arable Land per person	0.3 acre
Literacy Rate	23%
Unemployment Rate	30%
Population per Physician	9600
Percentage of Population with adequate protein intake	50%



POPULATION CONTROL AND FAMILY PLANNING DIVISION

### BANGLADESH

## Famine is alternative to population control

A country of 55,000 sq miles, packed with 85 million people, 85 per cent living below the poverty line, is fighting its handicaps vigorously.

Dr. Fasihuddin Mahab, Bangladesh's Minister for Planning, introduced the country's second five-year plan, due to begin on July 1, with the dramatic statement: "Soon the situation will get out of control. We have reached the edge. If we fail to make any breakthrough during the next five years in certain major sectors, such as food and agriculture, population and industry, the country will face famine each year, resulting in turmoil and bloodshed."

He was trying to get firmly into the minds of Bangladeshis the importance of the plan for the survival of their nation and bluntly warned them that the only chance the country has to prevent itself from plunging into the abyss is through proper execution of the plan in letter and spirit.

Fighting back has ever been an aim for Bangladesh. During the first two weeks after the civil war and liberation in December 1971, the gross domestic product fell by nearly 20 per cent in the service, and only in 1974-75 had its economy recovered to pre-independence levels. However, between those years and 1978-79 gdp increased by about 25 per cent in real terms, an average of 5 per cent annually, despite two crop failures in 1976-77 and 1978-79 caused by unfavourable weather.

During the four years ended 1978-79 other indicators of overall progress included an almost 60 per cent increase in industrial production (reflecting essentially, improvement in use of capacity), a nearly 70 per cent increase in merchandise exports, a 120 per cent increase in government revenue collection, a 100 per cent increase in development expenditure budgets (at current prices), and a 150 per cent increase in project aid disbursements.

All these reflected improvements in the general atmosphere of the country as well as breaking down the various psychological barriers of its people.

Considering the poor performance of the country's first five-year plan (1973-78) which fell far short of its targets and achieved only 4 per cent annual growth rate, as against the projection of 5.5 per cent, this has not been too bad. However, the sluggish growth of the economy during the early 1970s has left the country no option but to become increasingly dependent on foreign aid for economic development.

Despite this trend there have not been any significant structural changes in the economy over the past seven years. The gdp (in current prices) grew from more than \$4,500m in 1973-74 to an estimated \$11,800m in 1978-80. The agriculture sec-

tor retained its dominant position in the economy even though its percentage in gdp declined from 57.6 per cent to 54.6 per cent during the period, while the manufacturing sector's share has been reduced from 10.4 per cent to 8.7 per cent.

The contribution of the rest of the economy in incremental output was 51.5 per cent, showing a substantial improvement on its previous share of 32 per cent. Agriculture and industry's share declined from 68 per cent to 49.5 per cent.

Meanwhile, because of a continuous decline in real income of the working population, about 85 per cent of the people are now living below the minimum daily caloric requirements of 2,122 calories and 54 per cent live below the extreme poverty line (1,885 calories).

About 50 per cent of the people are either landless or have less than one acre of land and have to scratch a living by working for others in the rural areas.

Efforts have failed to change these appalling figures, except for a marginal improvement in the past two years. Domestic resource constraints, which plagued the country's development efforts, forced it to depend nearly 80 per cent on foreign aid for carrying out its annual development programmes. In the current five-

cal year this dependence is even greater. According to the planning minister, nearly 94 per cent of this year's development programme is being financed through foreign assistance. This year's estimated merchandise imports total nearly \$2,500m against exports earnings of \$720m.

Out of the total current account deficit of about \$1,700m, foreign aid disbursement has been estimated at more than \$1,400m. This includes \$405m of food aid, \$490m commodity aid and \$510m project aid.

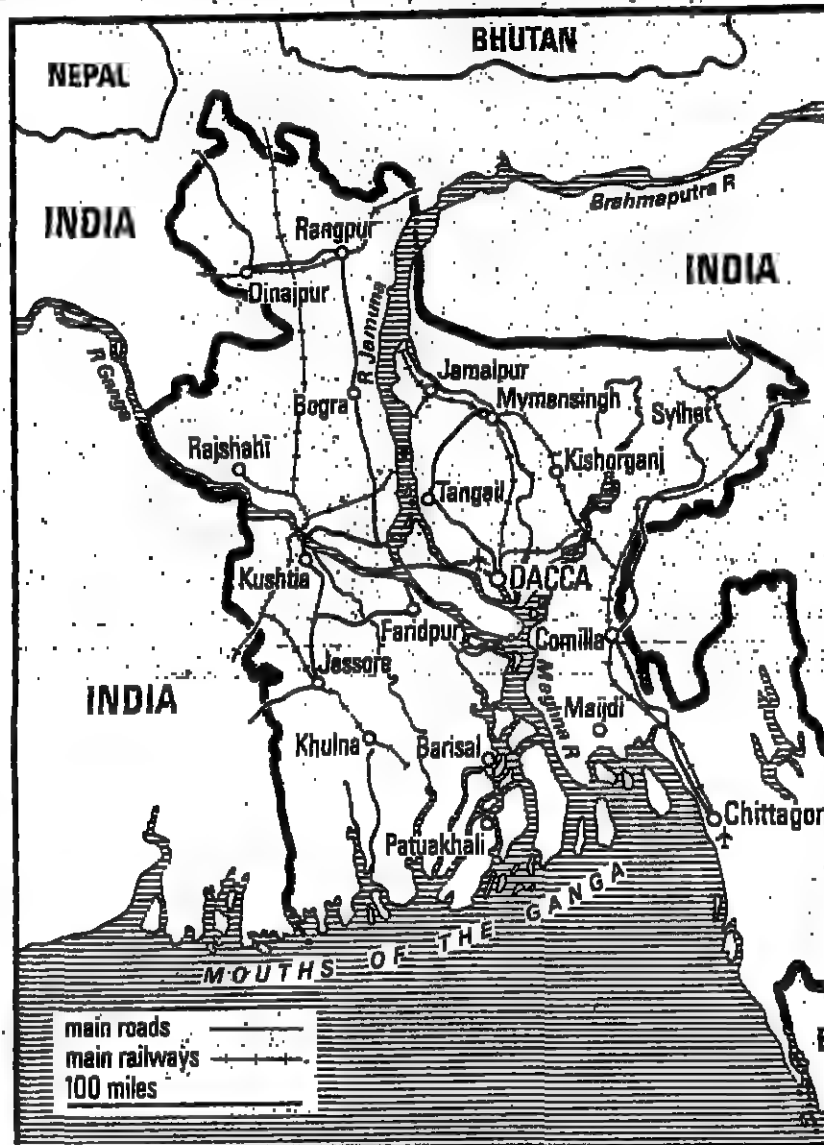
The level of commitment and disbursement of commodity aid is indeed crucial for the economic development of Bangladesh. It generates counterpart funds and finances development programmes to a great extent, including the imports of a wide variety of industrial raw materials, spare parts and equipment, and essential consumer goods.

Any fall in the disbursement of commodity aid would automatically reduce project aid disbursements. Despite a substantial rise in private and public sector investment in the past several years, domestic savings remained low, and foreign dependence on investment capital for investment in the public sector development outlays in the first five-year plan (1973-78) against 40 per cent programmed.

In addition to low level, low savings resulted from deficit in tax collection, increase in non-deve expenditures including subsidies on food fertiliser efficient operation public sector and unattracted real return on private savings. Tax base is extremely narrow, and in 1977-78, ratio was 4 per cent while direct the same year account only 15 per cent of revenue. Eighty per cent came from excise duty came from retires, petroleum products, sugar and gas. About 75 per cent tax revenues originate from the foreign trade sector.

The country's second year plan seems to have been prepared with problems in mind. It is, quoting a World Bank report, said that by 2000, the country's population would reach 120 million, and the force would increase from 10 million to 210 million. The bank projected that the labour force would be increased to 10 million.

However, the Planning Commission believes that if it is planning means successful during continued on p. 12



## Aim is to reduce dependence on food imports

Bangladesh is the world's fourth largest producer of rice and it has also become the largest importer of rice and the largest recipient of food aid in recent years.

Agriculture accounts directly for about 70 per cent of employment and indirectly for more than 90 per cent of merchandise exports. More than half the country's gross domestic product is generated by this sector. The ratio of population to land is high and the rate of landlessness among the predominantly 90 per cent rural population is high and growing fast. Productivity is extremely low and cropping intensity and yields have almost stagnated.

The country's primary economic resources are its fertile soil, abundant supply of water, and a large population. The stagnation in the agricultural sector has largely been caused by the failure of its governments in the past to provide adequate funds in the annual development budgets for improvements and realize the sector's importance and potential.

As a result, Bangladesh's food shortage has become chronic since the early 1950s. Easy availability of food from various sources in the early years, especially the United States, and the near refusal of the donor countries to help to improve food production, have forced the country to remain totally dependent on food imports.

Food imports grew from about half a million tons in 1960 to an annual average of 1,800,000 tons in recent years to maintain the availability of foodgrains near the Government's estimated nutritional requirements of 15.5 as a day per person.

Foodgrain production has increased at a yearly rate of 1.7 per cent since 1960—well below the estimated population growth rate of 2.7 per cent. Despite such a

large import of grains, average per capita availability of foodgrains has declined by more than 9 per cent from about 17 oz a day in 1961 to 15.4 oz in 1977-78.

According to a World Bank study, total average protein intake per head in the rural areas was estimated at 58.5 grams a day in 1976. Of this total 44.1 grams came from cereals, 5.6 grams from pulses and nuts, 3.8 grams from other plants, 3.7 grams from fish and 1.3 grams from meat and poultry.

Malnutrition is not a new phenomenon in Bangladesh. A 1962 survey had pointed out that 45 per cent of all rural families had intake below the recommended daily minimum of 2,120 calories. Another survey, carried out by the Institute of Nutrition and Food Sciences, Dhaka University, in 1977 said this percentage had gone up to 53 per cent of rural families. It also showed that 25 per cent of all children were severely undernourished and another 50 per cent were moderately undernourished.

Rice and wheat account for two-thirds of agricultural production; and foodgrains are the main food consumption item, representing about 60 per cent of average household expenditure and 85 per cent of total calorie intake.

Pressure on land in Bangladesh is tremendous, and with almost all arable land already under cultivation by 1960, food production increases meant improvement in the cropping intensity and yields. Since 1970, increase in foodgrain production mostly resulted from the adoption of high yielding variety of seeds and increased fertilizer application.

The intention is also to diversify agriculture by producing a wider variety of exportable crops and broaden the agricultural base to achieve more equitable income distribution among the small, marginal and landless farmers; to stabilize output prices at a remunerative level and ensure terms of trade favourable to the rural sector; and to intensify research and development of appropriate technology for small farmers.

The target under the plan is to increase rice production by 37 per cent to 17,800,000 tons, that is, about six times to 2,200,000 tons, potatoes by 25 per cent to two million tons, vegetables by 100 per cent to 1,500,000 tons and fruits by 35 per cent to 1,800,000 tons by 1984-85.

Production in other important sectors such as sugarcane, oilseeds, pulses, and fish will also be increased. The plan also aims to increase the production of livestock, poultry, and fish, which are important sources of protein and income for the rural population.

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BAKGLADESH

## Gas pipelines may become lifelines

Gas, oil, limestone, hard rock, some peat and possibly gas deposits—the list of minerals in Bangladesh is long and varied. The government is now in the preparatory phase of arranging for drilling for gas resources to be exploited by IMEG is nearing completion and the company hopes to make a start in September.

The total IMEG project, initially estimated to be worth about \$1,000m, envisages the construction of two pipelines from the Sylhet fields in the north-east to Chittagong in the south-east, where a gas liquefaction plant is to be established. The plan is to start production in 1981.

The quantity, price and merits of exporting this valuable resource at a time of rising demand at home are already the subject of a national debate. Nevertheless, the Government's policy-makers have tentatively decided to keep one third of production from this project for domestic use while releasing the remainder for export to earn much needed foreign exchange and to reduce the crippling bill for imported oil and related products.

For Bangladesh, which has to spend nearly two-thirds of its total export earnings on imported oil, the importance of the indigenous gas resource cannot be overestimated.

The quality of the methane gas is rather high and in liquefied form it promises to fetch a price comparable to that of some of the best crude oil supplies on the world market. Bangladesh cannot rest its hands on it quickly enough.

The search for oil, on shore or off shore, naturally stirs the national imagination, but to exploit the resources it will be necessary to find enough capital to acquire the technological skill and attract international oil exploration companies. Shell is reported to be ready to sign an agreement soon for the exploration of a 500 sq mile tract in the Chittagong hills, an operation which it would probably have carried out in the early 1970s, but for the war of liberation. Even with adequate capital, however, the search for oil is a long drawn-out process and so far quite some time big oil revenue must remain a dream for Bangladesh.

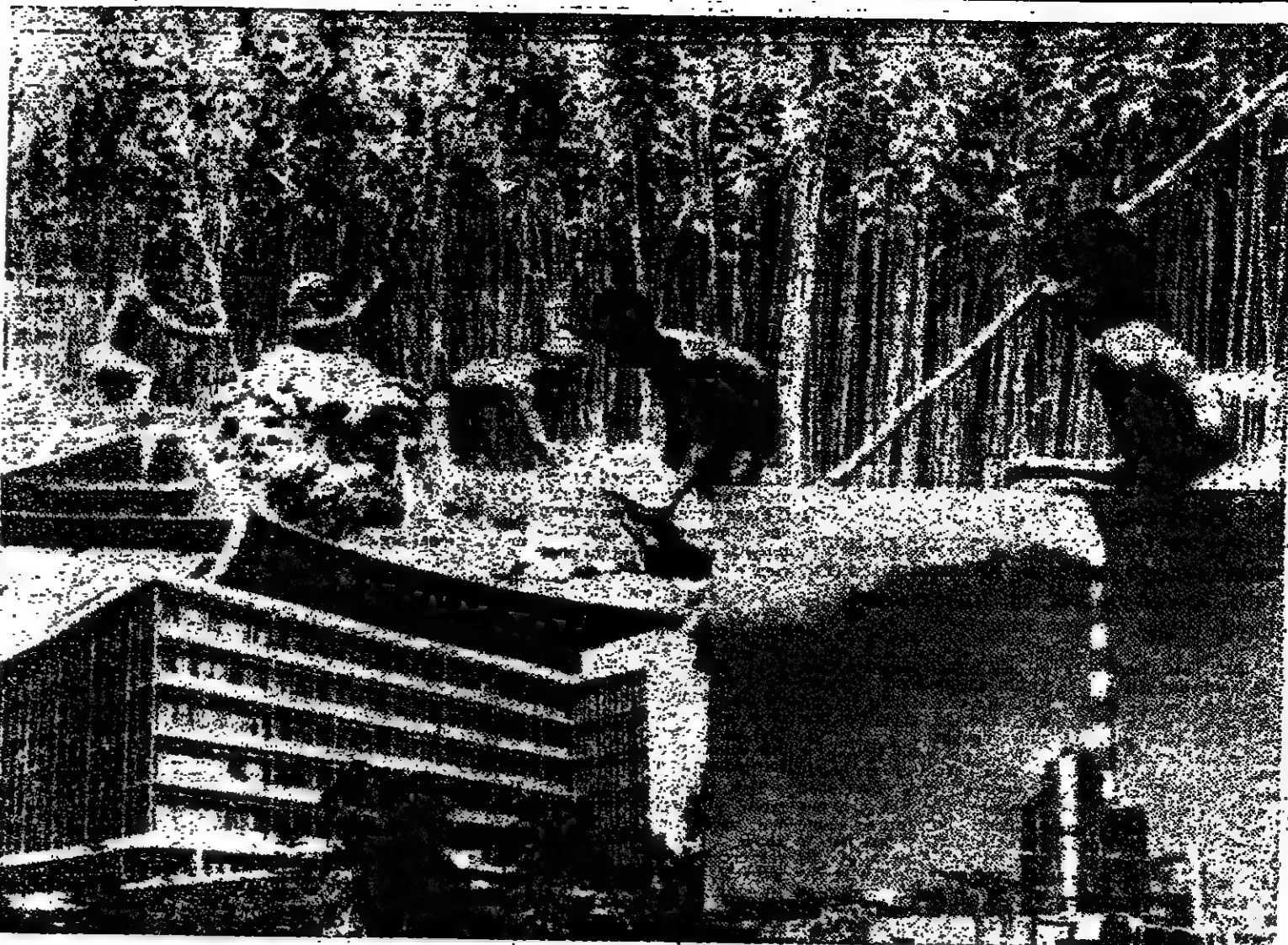
On a smaller scale, though equally welcome, is the prospect of finding limestone, hard rock and coal in commercially viable quantities. The establishment of more cement-producing units is one of the important elements of the newly published second five-year plan. The expansion of Chittagong cement factory's capacity from 90,000 tonnes to 165,000 tonnes a year and the completion of the Jajpurhat limestone and cement complex figure high on this programme, which also includes the completion of the Ranipukur hard rock mining project. Coal deposits have been identified at Jamalganj at a depth of 3,000 ft, and though rather small they are commercially exploitable.

Bangladesh also appears to be slightly fortunate in finding donors and lenders such as the World Bank and the Islamic Development Fund, but such agency aid takes time to filter through. National agricultural resources stake the first claim on all capital, whether borrowed or saved locally. Industrial and mineral development, despite its urgency, must come second and even a poor second in the opinion of some national leaders.

Such pressures notwithstanding, there are often extra gaps in the implementation of programmes, perhaps unwittingly caused by human failure.

Private business opinion, which can be quite scathing, blames the slow pace of development on lack of incentives for indigenous entrepreneurs and on red tape at middle management level. Others blame it on economic and management jobs being given to people with political skills. Decisions taken at the top, they say, are scuttled by the inaction or inexperience of middle-run administrators and civil servants. Despite such criticism, foreign firms and their expatriate staff find plenty of co-operation and enthusiasm and companies like IMEG seem to be quite hopeful about installing their plants and finishing their projects in a reasonable time.

Subhash Chopra



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## Another five-year plan for family planning

One very important Bangladesh's development programme where there is no problem—family planning. The country has been successful in this for they are the active, socio-economic and cultural ones in any impoverished ward country.

Dr Mohammad Amirul Hossain, Minister of Health and Family Planning, is that during the plan of 1980-85, the official family workers, aided by regular health workers, will be able to reach a target of 50 per cent of child-bearing women regularly use some form of contraceptive. Bangladesh Planning Commission is somewhat cautious, and gives an estimate of 38 per cent. The population believes, perhaps realistically, that it will be doing it if the figure is 5 to 30 per cent.

One knows how many couples of the various contraceptive, or, at least degree of. The statistics are in any other of developmental Bangladesh. Some surveys conducted by the commission's unit last year figures varying between 19 per cent, but over 8 per cent one quarter of the population is to have practised family planning in one or another. The who practice it is obviously in the present to achieve even it conservative of declared goals, could reduce the birthrate from 33 to 31 per 1,000 by 1985.

ous studies have confirmed that sterilizations. The latter are popular demand for family planning facilities is satisfied, let alone d. With adequate number from 1981, with the administrative reasons for deficiency are fail the field workers to useholds regularly, co-operation government department and superficial programmes (so training of field



Mother and child in a makeshift hospital.

villages, where three quarters of the population is now officially admitted to be living below the poverty line (a daily 2,100 calories intake), having many sons offers the womenfolk perhaps the only rewarding activity in a male-dominated society. Sons who later go to the townships in search of a job may just be able to release the family from the pit of grinding poverty. In Bangladesh a wage-earner customarily supports up to 12 persons.

Confined to their homes, the women customarily have no power to decide whether to have children or not, though it is the men who most resist sterilization and the women who, when they can get themselves sterilized, often talk proudly about it afterwards. But unless rural women's lives can be made more satisfying by, say, involving them in agricultural extension schemes and thus upgrading their economic contribution to the family, the drive just to distribute more condoms will not be favourably received.

There remains among the rural population the pervasive influence of Islam—the maulvis and mullahs, known for their traditional religious orthodoxy. One district, Noakhali, in the south of Bangladesh, is famous for dispatching its sons as mullahs throughout the country because their homeland is so wretchedly poverty-stricken. Such religious men have resisted even tube wells in the villages, describing the water coming from underground as unnatural, let alone women using contraceptives and resisting having children "bestowed according to Allah's will".

President Zia's Government proceeds cautiously against such deep-rooted barriers to change, but it has some groups of mullahs to selected Islamic countries on courses who returned to preach that the Koran does permit family planning.

A few years ago the Dacca Government published a booklet on family planning which forewarned a crowded country of starving people by the year 2000 if Bangladesh did not achieve a massive breakthrough on population control. Little has changed since then to exorcise that terrible spectre.

Richard Wigg

## Famine is alternative to population control

d from facing page

improving land use, efficient irrigation management, ensuring proper public administration, increasing domestic resource mobilization and, above all, ensuring care of social impediments to change. A 7.2 per cent average annual growth rate of 256,000m (\$16,500m)—\$12,900m public sector and the private sector.

so ambitious, total inflow of external resources to finance public sector development programme during the plan period should be reduced from 94 per cent in 1979-80 to about 61 per cent in 1984-85. Total resource mobilization through private savings (\$3,330m) and government revenue surplus, fiscal capital receipts has been estimated to about \$7,500m.

Job creation has been given top priority in the plan rate of growth by

plan and it envisages the generation of 5,180,000 new jobs, including 3,220,000 in the agricultural sector and 710,000 in industry. Target groups to be given employment are women, landless peasants, youth and educated unemployed.

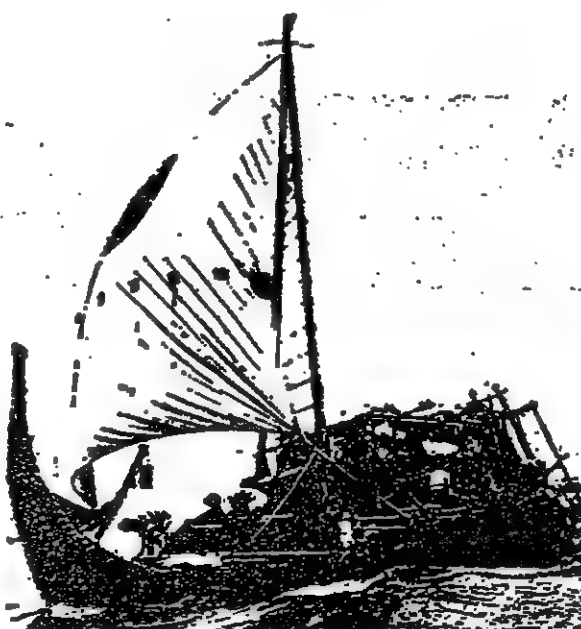
The magnitude of unemployment is almost impossible to quantify. A review of unemployment and underemployment in agriculture labour force of about 20 million comes into these categories. According to a planning commission survey, 660,000 educated youth or about 48 per cent of total job aspirants remained unemployed this year.

The main balance of payment objective of the plan is, by sustained growth of

export earnings to restrain the export-import gap from widening. The plan's growth target would require the investment gdp ratio to rise to 20 per cent in 1984-85 from about 15 per cent in 1979-80. It also aims at raising the gdp/tax ratio from the present 3 per cent to 8 per cent in 1984-85. The target for merchandise imports is more than \$15,000m in five years with imports reaching \$3,500m in 1985, the terminating year.

Despite all the efforts for import substitution, import dependence will remain unchanged and the import/gdp ratio in the terminal year will be about 21 per cent. Foodgrain imports during the period are expected not to exceed 2,900,000 tons.

S.K.

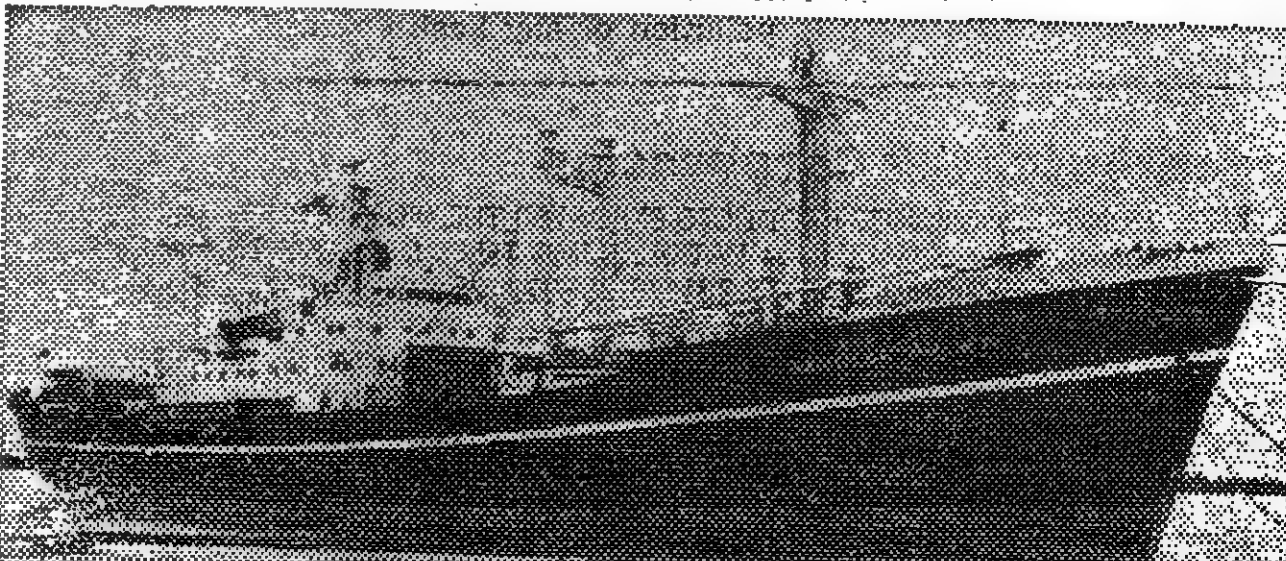


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## President will ask Britain to do more

Bangladesh's development effort, laid down in the second five-year plan, received a jolt from last month's meeting in Paris of the aid donor countries. Instead of the \$2,500m sought by Dacca, the group's total initial pledge reached only \$1,300m. Yet Bangladesh's revised development priorities dovetail with the recent recommendations of the Brandt commission on international development issues for more aid precisely to the world's poorest nations. President Ziaur Rahman, in London to ask Britain to do more, is interviewed by Richard Wigg.

What do you hope to achieve from your visit?

Friendship, more understanding—and more collaboration on the part of Britain in our economic development.

Britain's official aid this year works out at less than 50p per Bangladeshi. Are you going to ask Britain to do more?

Well, we are going to have detailed discussions about cooperation and investment in the light of our second five-year plan because I think there are many sides of the plan about which we have not talked earlier and we hope good results will come from them. Maybe Britain could come forward in the development of our mines, our natural resources, and in the industrial sector like rural electrification.

But Mrs Thatcher is well known in Britain now for her public expenditure cuts. How are you going to counter that?

I do not know how the discussions will go. We have such needs, so we have to understand each other. Much of it may be investment—private investment and government-backed investment.

We need a lot of aid. Our plan is so big that some could say it is ambitious. But our point is that while it is big for Bangladesh, really by international standards it is not big, and if we do not implement this slice of the 1980-85 plan we would not be developing our country. Our effort will be to line up foreign aid investments from abroad.

This will be our great design and you will see that

we will raise resources from within the country. That is what we are aiming for, so we have to mobilize the entire people.

What we need is only a fraction of the economic ability of the developed countries to help to solve our problems, but for us alone any problem is too big in any sector because of the large number of people living in a very small-sized country.

There are billions of dollars floating around the world, going west. A few hundred millions are needed on soft, long-term loan so that our people can live as human beings: from there on, we can pick ourselves up. But we find the Western world is gradually getting away from us, and we feel that they must be made to play a bigger role in the Third World's development.

It is not only Bangladesh which thinks like this, but other Third World countries, because this is the time when we are struggling to raise the standard of living of the people. Most of the developed countries are in the West and we feel that they have more ability, especially, to help poor and populous countries like ours, and aid is not coming forth as much as it should be.

That little help, we want you to give. It would not hurt Britain. When the Bangladesh people are poor, it means 85 million people; other very poor countries have only a few million inhabitants.

It has got to be seen from a different angle. In 1971 we were not a country, with not even a system of gov-

ernment. Therefore we cannot be compared for aid with, say, Sri Lanka. I think that is the truth which everyone must understand.

Why do you think the Western countries are doing less?

You belong to a very developed country, you should answer that.

Mr McNamara, when he was here in April, offered to triple World Bank assistance if there were more efficiency and productive outlets. What is the problem, in your view?

You know we did not have proper planning machinery, now we have developed that. We did not have many projects and what we also lacked was the people's mobilization at the local level. Now we have that being built up. So now our capacity usefully to use foreign aid is much greater.

The block is the limitation of foreign assistance. We have some difficulties about our internal resources, but I believe that we will be able to face the situation.

So Mrs Thatcher should make an exception for Bangladesh?

Britain should make an exception.

Is the privileged class holding up Bangladesh's development?

Yes, to some extent. We are taxing them more and we will do more of it. The basic principle is that one who has more ability to pay has got to pay more. You will see this in our next budget.

What is the main purpose behind your proposal for a South Asian summit to set up a regional organisation?

We feel the countries of this region should develop some kind of forum where they can build relationships more closely—economic, social and cultural. It is going to take some time, I believe, but initially we could bring about more trade so that we know more closely the ability of the countries to help each other.

What would Bangladesh offer?

It is the six countries of this region: there will have to be in-depth understanding. We have just to have other things we can offer—tea, mineral resources that might be developed jointly. You have said that unless

the women work, they will not attain their rightful place in society and you told me that primary school teachers' jobs must be for women, speaking of driving out male teachers to help to double agricultural production. Is that realistic?

Yes, it is, because the primary teachers come from rural areas, they are connected with agriculture or petty business. So this will pose no problem. We have already passed orders that of all new entries in primary school posts, 50 per cent will be women.

Your campaign to take politics to the village: is that your way to keep the opposition threat to your Government minimal?

Why are there things wrong in our country? In national politics, the rural people are not really participating, so we are taking our political and economic programme of the party to the people. That's why we are taking our party organization into the villages and we are working hard on it.

To achieve our economic programme we want to mobilize the people, unite them and get them to work. Opposition parties will keep

on working to take over the government as soon as possible. The parties' aspirations are to get into power, that is always there. So we have to keep on working pretty hard, producing material results.

You told me that martial law does not solve any problems; it is bad for the Armed Forces to remain involved. Is not your Government military-backed?

Not at all. I must answer categorically that it is a political government, run by the party in power elected by adult franchise. We had to go through two elections, one direct election for the President and another for Parliament. This last election also brought in a strong opposition. Never before in our country has the opposition been so strong.

Why do you always emphasize that yours is a peaceful revolution—because if there is violence, people will resist change?

The people have had enough of violence. We have had very tragic, rough politics in Bangladesh. Violence will only divide the country.

The Home Minister told the National Assembly last



month that more than 4,500 political prisoners were released between January 1977 and April this year. How many political prisoners are left in Bangladesh today?

I cannot see any worthwhile political leader who is in jail on any charge, except I think two or three members of the Communist Party. Most of those released were taken to jail during the Awami League time, before November 1975.

General Ziaur Rahman, aged 44, the President of Bangladesh, has been a professional soldier all his life; only latterly has he become a politician with the formation of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party in 1978.

He joined the Pakistan Army in 1953 and was commissioned in 1955. He was a company commander in the First East Bengal

Regiment. During Indian-Pakistan war 1965 and in 1966 was an instructor at the Stan Military Academy Kabul; later that year attended the Quetta College.

In October, 1970 joined the Eighth Bengal Regiment at the mass uprising at the Pakistan Government in March, 1971. On 27 he declared the independence of Bangladesh. He commanded a brigade at Comilla and in April 1975, became Chief of Army Staff. After November, 1975, chairman of the government.

He became President in 1977, the first ever held based on franchise. He attracted per cent of the vote defeated his nearest by 11 million votes. In September, 1979, he launched the BNP in the First East Bengal

## Educational weaknesses revealed

The basic weaknesses of Bangladesh's educational system began to be felt over the past couple of years as the country entered into a development phase, leaving behind the reconstruction period after the 1971 war.

New strategies for economic and social growth have been underlying the need for positive, administrative and management effort, for a vast improvement in the quality of manpower, mass involvement, and social awareness for health, nutritional and family planning programmes. And the products from an efficient educational system have been increasingly weighed in utilitarian scales and have revealed their inadequacies.

Facilities for education at different levels have been concentrated till now in the urban areas, where not even 10 per cent of Bangladesh's population lives. The system moreover is heavily tilted towards higher education,

particularly of the liberal humanities type.

While the enrolment in the engineering and agricultural universities has remained static for some years the ratio of students of science to arts in the country's general universities stands at 25 to 75. Worse, during the first five-year plan (1973-78) the share of university education expenditure went up from 10 per cent to 30 per cent of the total expenditure for education, whereas that spent on primary education declined from 17 to 12 per cent. The cumulative effect is that education inequalities not only persist but have widened, and the urban rural gap increased.

While the national literacy rate has remained stagnant at about 20 per cent, university education has been extended in areas where the need is least. This has only brought unemployment among university graduates

as high as 25 per cent among arts graduates.

Bangladesh's growing need for mid-level technicians and skilled workers can be fulfilled only by a thorough re-casting of secondary level education.

According to present plans, the secondary stage would be made terminal for most school children, meaning that a definite vocational bias will have to be lent to the curriculum so that those leaving will be able to find gainful employment or create opportunities for self employment.

The government of President Ziaur Rahman has declared its intention of introducing universal primary education of 90 per cent of children of school age by 1985. The idea is not only to hold all the primary age group children within the school system but also to provide them with functional education on a five-year course.

But the task is formidable. According to some estimates, 30,000 new schools will have to be built in Bangladesh's 65,000 villages, and there ought to be 130,000 new primary teachers. The magnitude of the requirements in terms of teaching aids, books and stationery is easily imaginable.

These and other problems also figure in the mass literacy campaign that President Zia launched in February. A crash programme aims at imparting functional literacy to 10 million Bangladeshis by the end of this year. Experience gathered in the coming months will be used in widening efforts towards the declared goal of total removal of adult illiteracy by 1985.

This year's 10-million goal, both male and female, covers the age group 11 to 45. The crash programme seeks to make those taught able to do simple reading and writing and simple cal-

culations. On the side, they may be helped to attain a degree of competence in handling their own affairs.

A large workforce, comprising local bodies, school teachers, and educational officials of all levels, is involved in the programme. For each village it is envisaged that there will be two squads of teachers, one for the men and the other for the women. Local bodies will select literacy squads from among the educated unemployed, retired officials, teachers from schools and colleges, and from the voluntary organizations. All of them will work without remuneration, but prizes will be given for outstanding performances.

Each secondary school is supposed to initiate programmes of mass education. Pupils in the higher classes are to be directly involved, required to join the literacy drive in their own neigh-

bourhoods. In their final examinations there will be a separate subject with 50 marks on mass education awarded according to each pupil's efforts.

Mr Shah Azizur Rahman, the Bangladesh Prime Minister, who is also in charge of the Ministry of Education, has said that the objective is the development of a low-cost functional educational system to enable young people to embark successfully on adult life, having acquired basic competence.

The new curriculum which has already been introduced at the primary level will be further updated with increased emphasis on work experience. Those leaving secondary school and desiring further studies will either take a general higher secondary programme or technical courses in polytechnics.

Conscious of the growing

resurgence of Islam, Government is also importance to religion. Recently it declared an Islamic up where higher religious education will be imparted. There are no 2,400 madrasahs in only religious educational institutions. They are privately run, and a bad shape both in and as regards the ulum. The Government under the five-year envisages more assistance for them.

But all the Government efforts to improve educational system into trouble because higher educational institutions are demoralized. All the political have their students as many educational institutions as possible.

A S correso

## Now Bangladesh presents Golden Tiger carpets

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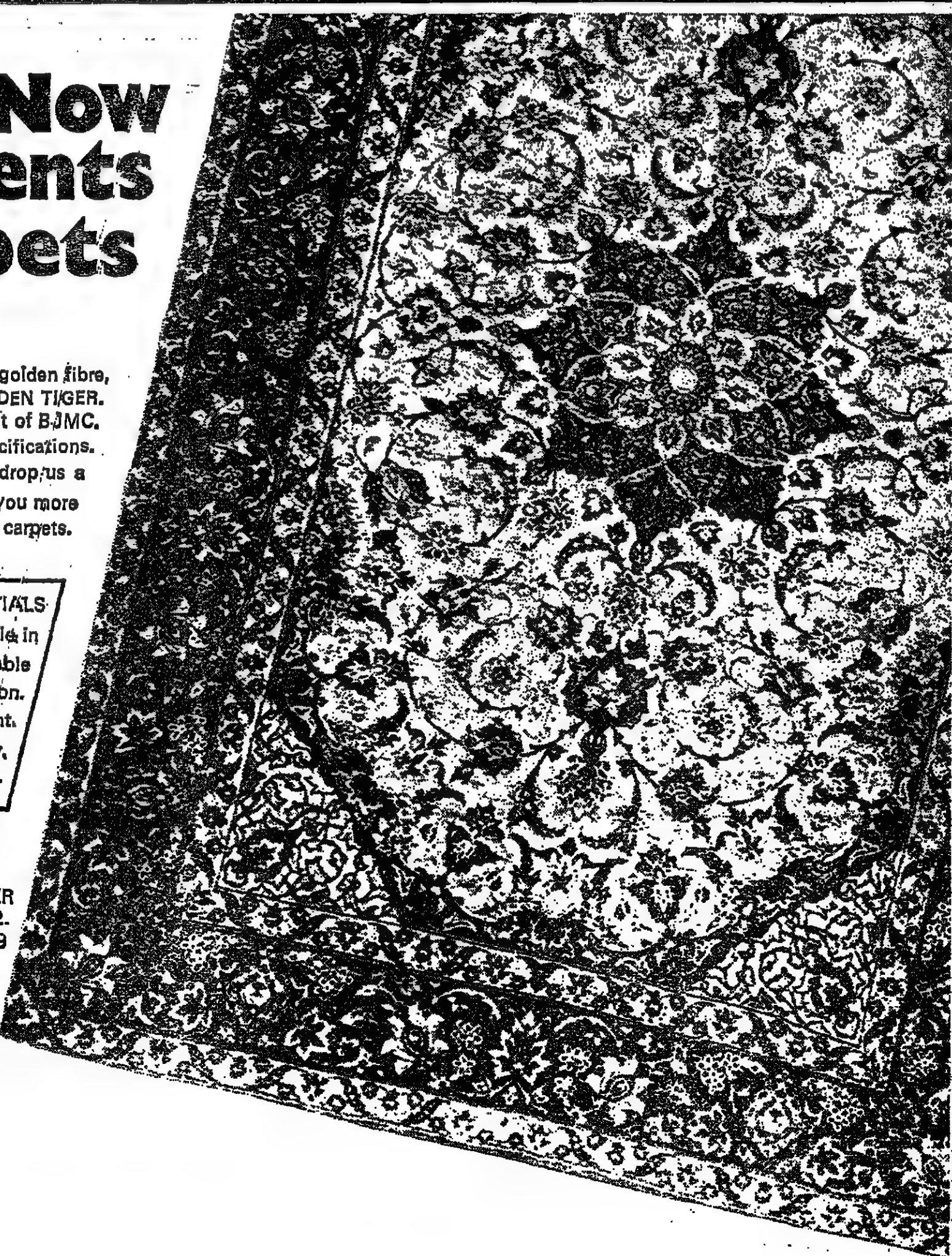
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## A HIGHER LEVEL

sharp French reaction to the resonance of the Royal s on Vila in the New s is puzzling and dis- A recommendation for and British troops to be the islands was made by the two govern- sioners, following the of attempts to bring reconciliation between els of Espirito Santo and ntral government, and unrest had spread to island, Tanna. The contingent of gendarmes, nearby New Caledonia, de time in getting to the brides, only to be with- within 24 hours. The troops, based in England, viously to make more e arrangements, and it n three days for them to e islands. They were less sent under the same nt that reverberated y of the French at.

strength of the French protest seems therefore extraordinary, and a con- over-reaction to circum- which could surely have alt with by calm discus- French feel that peace- lity can best be assured further negotiation, they believe, would be ed by the mere presence rines, even if they were n inactive. It would, of e inconceivable that the ould be ordered into n- lly opposition. The nsider that the troops ntribute to the islands' whilst equally favouring y by negotiation if that sible. What is worrying

## R YEARS AFTER SOWETO

th African Government, it illegal to commemo- fourth anniversary of to-riots, which falls to- ven church services in of the hundreds who ome, for the purpose an, political meetings. South Africans can do is to remember the ictims at home and by n from work-meditat- haps, on Mr Nelson s call to new resistance. own way the elaborate ecautions will com- the significance of eys demonstrate how e rulers are of their The Government will hope that they can air turn out for work to be "agitators" have ut it is notable that e concerns are repor- ed to close. It is much oped that all British- icerns will follow that

ears ago the universal outside South Africa. Soweto was a late to the Republic to change course. Its esponse was twofold. hugely increased its e security apparatus and ersion laws of which ed prohibition of press of persons taken into istory is merely the staiment. At the same as marginally alleviated

## I Wood

## ope's MPs lore the stion

al representation stands e-reminant among those ical questions that an can be allowed to e objectively, according to active and militant pro- representation campaigns, eral and conservative, ss we should none of us ted by the fault of all the pent poised to write e Editor, PR is in the n and even on the march, s, as everybody knows, we ave Mr Roy Jenkins to blame. Calculating his fore he ends his term as of the EEC Commission and of December, Mr s increasingly committed o a new role in domestic as the figurehead of a ury, which for reasons of advantage as well as dem- itute, would make the of PR a plank in its plat- e Liberals. Mr Jenkins at the quickest and surest ask out of the Box and Cox y system and precipitate ment of British political o change the method of electoral votes in terms of Commons seats.

kins's politics, of course, e much of his self-interest o many seems the belated n to radical electoral f a one-time Home Secre- e carried particular respon- or overseas electoral law remembers Mr Jenkins e at the Home Office g away in the Cabinet that as then winning. Nobody rs any great speech he then he had power and in Britain, in which the e the merit of electoral e argued.

is not so much that the aims of the two sides are irreconcilable, which they are not, but that communication between the two should be so permeated with mis- understanding and mutual suspicion. That, of course, reflects the atmosphere of virtually the entire 74 years of condominium.

There is a danger that if the apparent lack of serious co- operation between the two countries continues, the territory will not be able to achieve its independence on the date planned, July 30. That would not necessarily cause great distress to the French, either on the islands or in Paris. Although M. Dijoud, the responsible French minister, has recently committed his government to July 30, he did so only a few days after stating publicly that he thought that date might not be possible. But, of course, he is a matter of regret to France that last year's elections were won, comprehensively, by the anglophone party of Father Lini, and French conduct is also no doubt influenced by the fact that the rebellion on Santo is being supported by French settlers on the island.

But the understandable sensitivity felt by the French should not be allowed to obscure the fact that the constitution under which elections were held was drawn up jointly by the two countries. The elections themselves were supervised and declared free and fair by United Nations observers.

The July 30 date was set jointly with the French, and it would be most regrettable if circumstances made it impossible to keep. If, however, there con-

tinued to be military and social instability on the islands, with Santo still in a state of rebellion, independence could not take place. That would be a breach of the obligations undertaken by Britain and France. It would be extremely unfair to the lawfully elected government, and it would give comfort to the rebels.

One of the difficulties appears to be that what is agreed in Paris and London does not necessarily reflect what is happening in Port Vila. The converse is also true. Actions and agreements made on the spot do not find full appreciation and acceptance in Europe. That is one possible explanation of the Royal Marines' fiasco.

The New Hebrides affair is no longer trivial, and it is time it was dealt with, on both the British and French side, with a greater sense of importance. Resolution of the issue should no longer depend on haphazard and often inconsistent decisions made by different authorities in the New Hebrides and in Europe. Clearly there is little reciprocal confidence left between the British and French commissioners, and Father Lini's public statements are not helpful to either side. Nor, of course, is the attitude being adopted by Mr Jimmy Stevens. Confidence between Mr Blaker, the British foreign office minister, and M. Dijoud must now also have been dented. Lord Carrington and his French counterpart should now take over the negotiations. This is no criticism of Mr Blaker, but a realization that the New Hebrides not only represents a sensitive colonial issue, but also constitutes an increasingly important element of current Anglo-French relations.

raids by Ian Smith's troops. Yet the Patriotic Front won the elections and Mr Mugabe is in power. This particular lesson seems to have been learned in Pretoria, which shows every sign of intending to delay the elections agreed in principle with the United Nations for Namibia, probably on the pretext that it will be impossible to make the proposed cease-fire zone effective.

South African policy now amounts to little more than trying to postpone on every issue the inevitable consequences of apartheid in practice. Against this policy, the Security Council resolutions, strongly worded and carried unanimously, tells South Africa that apartheid must be abandoned. Pretoria is unlikely to heed it further than to consider if it is a prelude to attempts to resort to sanctions. For South Africa's hopes are not pinned to any radical internal reforms but to some notional external events that will permit postponement to continue—a civil war in Zimbabwe, for example, the support of Mr Reagan if he were to become President—anything, in fact, except facing the need to give the non-white majority in South Africa a real share in power, a share which, of course that majority ought to be educated to use. Ironically it is for such an education that the students are still striking and it was this demand which originally sparked off Soweto four years ago.

Conservative and Labour leaders in government and opposition alike, have set their faces against any change from the simple majority system. Mrs Thatcher and Mr Callaghan both went firmly on record in 1979 and before they have not changed their tune since. Nor are they likely to. Under Lord Thorneycroft as Party Chairman, Conservative Office will always be and PR. On the other hand, the swelling and Community movement will gather momentum and make unthinkable a radical electoral reform merely to produce a European Parliament that is regarded as a tick-box, used only to tick the boxes of Westminster's sovereignty. (In theory even some Labour MEPs, slaving away in Strasbourg and Brussels take that little Englishman view.)

So the European Parliament, after receiving the report from its political affairs committee, will propose that the Council of Ministers will as usual dispose precisely as it disposed when it breached the Rome Treaty for the European Direct Elections of 1979 and no matter what the PR pressure group says, here surely is a question that properly lies with the Council of Ministers—that is with the Sovereign government of the Nine or the Ten or the Twelve.

It does not yet signify, although in time it may, whether the European Parliament is elected by a uniform method, because although it has slowly increasing influence, it has only limited powers and no powers that in its infancy, it would dare to use and persist in using against a national government represented in the Council of Ministers. If some members of the Eight can have their profoundly questionable list system, with all the implied patronage, "perks" and manipulation, it may lead to, then it is too much to expect any United Kingdom government or alternative government party to be coaxed into adopting their systems of PR on the argument of superiority.

In short, quite apart from the democratic merits of PR, I do not believe that the 1984 European elections will be or should be allowed to open the door to a deep-seated change in British electoral methods. For good or ill, PR will remain in Britain the vested interest of third parties out in the cold.

## True value of the British Council

From Professor Randolph Quirk, FBA

Sir, In a leading article not long ago, you spoke of the British Council as a precious "long-term asset" which "must not be thrown away". Now, as more storm comes at home, we have a resounding testimony from the Sorbonne Nouvelle (June 12) that the university teaching of English in France "could hardly be carried out without the presence of the British Council". If this can be said of a country with such a long and distinguished educational tradition, how much more insistently must it be said of countries less fortunate.

Over the past 30 years, I have paid professional visits to almost half of the 80 countries in which the Council operates—from Spain to China, from Finland to southern Africa—and I have been able to assess the acute degree to which diverse education systems rely upon the Council's work. And I have seen what it has done for British commerce in the process. It has provided a shining example of excellence in teaching and has created models of language schools that have been copied and adapted by British entrepreneurs. It has devised teaching techniques and materials which have been exploited on a world scale by British publishers. It has opened up markets for a wide range of equipment, including audio-visual technology.

Nor is this only a matter of "promoting the English language" vitally important as that is (and enjoin by the Charter of 1940). The Council, to use a Bomber Command phrase, "paralysed" the forces for British goods and services as a whole, such as machine tools for Nigeria and hospital equipment for Saudi Arabia.

And after some years of quite drastic cut-back, the cost to us is almost very low. At 241m, it is half of what France pays for comparable services, and little more than a third of what West Germany pays. In the present national predicament, the Council would hardly expect to be exempt from some further reduction—though we as a society must recognize that this will mean serious impairment of its effectiveness: there is no "fat" to use that misleading metaphor. But it is a matter of dangerously fine adjustment to avoid the degree of cut-back that will utterly destroy the Council's effectiveness.

In my judgment, the reduction of funds proposed for the next two years would take the Council into that disaster zone.

We can be assured that this is not the Government's intention. As recently as April 2, Mr St-John Steadman told the House that the work of the Council is vital to the future influence of Britain—and other ministers have recognized its importance for our future affluence in addition.

As well they might. There are two British institutions which continue to have the kind of reputation abroad that we are trying to engender for British services at large. They are the BBC and the British Council. The first will surprise no one, since we in this country have our good reasons for valuing the BBC. But for too few of us at home have any sense of a comparable regard for the British Council—and this merely because its operations are carried out beyond our shores. It is ironic that its triumphs, which are being made by the students, are being recognized only when its very survival is at stake.

Yours faithfully,  
RANDOLPH QUIRK,  
University College London,  
Gower Street, WC1.  
June 13.

## At home in the Palace

From Mrs M. Wood  
Sir, Whilst reading Rosalind Sir, in the (June 5) on moving into Lambeth Palace, my memory was joyfully jolted. It made me remember a time when the "prelates" no longer appeared to "stare disdainfully down from lofty heights" and were definitely "coloured" by the light of their own actually sharing in the fun as he was the host in his own home at this time.

Our family (all nine of us) were enjoying one of the unique family occasions that occur just before a bishop's move. Mrs. Wood, who was joyfully jolted, it made me remember a time when the "prelates" no longer appeared to "stare disdainfully down from lofty heights" and were definitely "coloured" by the light of their own actually sharing in the fun as he was the host in his own home at this time.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### A disturbing pattern of islands

From Lord Greenwood of Rossendale  
Sir, It is ironic that trouble in Espirito Santo should coincide with the preparations for talks on the status of Gibraltar.

As Secretary of State for the Colonies I was able to help a number of small countries on the road to independence. But I also became keenly aware of the problems which would be created if too many small countries (unable to meet the cost of defence or of representation overseas) sought a new status which they could not sustain. There was indeed reason to believe that both America and the Soviet Union were not wholly happy about the speed of British decolonization.

To illustrate this anxiety I enunciated the piano stool policy, so-called from the story of a guest at a party who was seated on the piano stool: "Why are you sitting there?", asked a friend, "you can't play." "You are right," was the reply, "but so long as I'm sitting here nobody else can, either."

Nature abhors a vacuum. And if we leave too many (as we have been doing) we shall be creating a temptation for other powers.

By the same token we should offer unflinching and ungrudging support to those colonies which want to stay with us. That will mean lifting the cloud of uncertainty which hangs over Gibraltar and the Falkland Islands every time her Majesty's Government (regardless of party) starts talks about their status. Many of us believe that there is nothing to discuss, apart from the threats and harassment offered by their neighbours. I have the honour to be, Sir, Yours obedient servant,  
ANTHONY GREENWOOD,  
House of Lords, SW1.

### Case of Mr Richardson

From Mr Edward Richardson

Sir, In Mr Levin's articles on June 3 and 4 he describes my brother's letter (The Times, May 29) as "a revolting pack of lies". To give credence to his assertions he quotes from Mr Borrell's account of the charges at the trial of my brother. What a pity Mr Levin didn't take the trouble to investigate what was proved at the trial and not what was said in the opening speech by the prosecution. Then he might have been able to interpret my brother's letter and phraseology in a far more sane and in doing so enlighten his readership.

Certain aspects of acts have an emotional effect on people's feelings and thinking, such as "extracting victims' teeth with electrician's pliers", facts that Mr Levin and other journalists are well aware of. In his book The Psychology of the Press he states that a victim was "nailed to a garage floor through his knees". "A revolting pack of lies" or was that just another of his mild excurstions into fantasy?

Let's take first extracting victims' teeth: one witness in the trial did say that he had seen my brother's teeth being extracted by a pair of pliers. He even went so far as to open his mouth and point out where it was removed from. However, Dr Michael Richard Howell and Dental Surgeon Dr Shinn gave evidence that the injuries were caused by a tooth extractor and had nothing whatsoever to do with my brother.

Only one witness in the whole of the trial had corroborated my brother's account of having an injury confirmed by a hospital. Other so-called victims were concerned together in the Zimbabwe whole complex of fraudulent companies before, during, and after my brother had met them. Also, they were given exemption from prosecution on their evidence being believed that their involvement in

### Future of Zimbabwe

From Mr David Stephen

Sir, After the joy which attended the accession to power in Zimbabwe by Mr Robert Mugabe, we should not be unmindful of the extreme gravity of the present military situation in that country. Your Diplomatic Correspondent reports today (June 6) that 130 military advisers are being sent from this country to assist and advise in the task of integrating the guerrilla forces into the new army. This is good news. But elsewhere it is reported that only 1,200 of the 36,000 guerrillas have so far been brought into the integration programme, and of these almost half have already been arrested and charged with refusing to accept military discipline.

At the moment, therefore, it cannot be said that the new elected government has yet asserted control over the various armies which took part in the guerrilla war. There are undoubtedly some elements in all of them whose aims differ from those of the Zimbabwe Government. Since the Soviet Union professes to believe that Zimbabwe will inevitably "turn to her" in the end, there are certain

Supervisors' neglect  
From Dr David Parker  
Sir, As someone who has taught in British universities and abroad, who has supervised postgraduate research (successful in every case), and who now in a somewhat different role assists many research students working in the field of Dickens studies, may I heartily endorse the findings of Dr Ernest Rudd on the supervision of PhD students in British universities (June 11)?

It is clear to me that hundreds of thousands of pounds of public and private money are wasted each year through students failing to gain their degrees or dropping out of research as a result of neglect by their supervisors. There are many conscientious exceptions, but the prevailing attitude, among supervisors of literary studies at least, is indicated in the injunction some version of which most students report: "Tell me whenever you've written something. I'll read it and let you know what I think."

Few too often students are given no training in basic research techniques, no advice on the general strategy of their research, and no positive encouragement. I have myself taken other people's research students to the British Library,

From Canon Rex Davis

Sir, The disturbing and erratic evers in the New Hebrides over the past week demonstrate the problems the New Hebrides Government faces in its relations with the two metropolitan powers, France and Britain.

Whatever Mr Paul Dean may say (June 9), these events show how vulnerable any joint policy is to the priority France gives to its own interests, varied as these may be. I believe certain policies now need to become invulnerable to change. First, the determination shared by Mr Dijoud and pledged by Mr Blaker in the House of Commons to agree to the July 30 date for independence. Secondly, the recognition that the secessionist issues in Santo and Tanna are essentially New Hebrides issues and can only be resolved by New Hebrides negotiations conducted, on the one hand, by an independent New Hebrides government and, on the other hand, by the secessionist leaders unsupported by covert or overt outside influences. Thirdly, that the military reinforcements now dispatched to the New Hebrides by the British Government remain in the New Hebrides to be deployed in a way acceptable to the New Hebrides Government until they can act as an honour guard upon independence.

My apprehension is that the secessionist movements, by no means new in the New Hebrides, may, indeed, in the South Pacific, may in this instance be used as an excuse to postpone independence. It would be alarming if the due process to independence were made hostage to those supporting the secessionist leaders.

Yours sincerely,  
Rex Davis,  
Subden of Lincoln,  
The Subdenery,  
Lincoln.

### Phone tapping reports

From Mr J. F. Thomson

Sir, Your report (June 6) Lord Diplock's appointment as the Home Secretary's monitor of telephone tapping. It is also reported that only his first report will be published, his subsequent reports being kept secret. This is, in my opinion, only to be informed of "findings of a general nature... changes in arrangements...". Surely this amounts to a direct snub to Parliament? Are our elected representatives not to be trusted to read for themselves any but the noble Lord's first report? If we were to have telephone tapping, then surely it should be monitored on a year-to-year basis and Lord Diplock's reports should all be publicly available. Any other course will only fuel the suspicion that telephone tapping has along with some other activities of our security services, escaped from effective control.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN THOMSON,  
Grange Cottage,  
Phoenix Green,  
Hursley, Wiltshire, Hampshire.

EDWARD RICHARDSON  
131 Mackenzie Road,  
Beckenham, Kent.  
June 9.

### Civil servant's prospects

From Mr J. A. Featherstone

Sir, I leave no others better qualified to comment on the accuracy of Lord Vaux's conclusions (June 11) on the relative conditions of employment of academic and Civil Service economists—but I am puzzled by one of his observations. If the Civil Service is "fairly average", how are they able to get "the very best jobs" in the private sector at the age of 60?

Yours faithfully,  
J. A. FEATHERSTONE,  
11 Coneydale,  
Horseshoe Garden City,  
Hertfordshire.

### Merely players

From Mr Frank Stewart

Sir, As a life-long cricket lover, one must recoil from interference by Mr M. E. Simons (June 13) that the game is actually responsible for our national performance. But, alas, it certainly displays the same symptoms. If one compares the recent match at Trent Bridge with the Australian Test there in 1938 the following "productivity" statistics emerge:

Now	Then
Days of play	44
Overs bowled	363
Runs scored	1,032
Centuries	1,496

Extras as a percentage of runs scored, 10.7% 4.9%

Yours faithfully,  
FRANK E. STEWART  
6 Hillside,  
Ingleby Arncliffe,  
Northallerton, North Yorkshire.

### Blundering on

From the Reverend Mark Kiddle

Sir, A few years ago I had occasion to complain to a well-known American railroad about a mix up over a reservation I had made. I waited three weeks for a reply. When it came the first paragraph made up for all the misery previously caused. "Our complaints office has been moving to larger premises." Such a bold admission of failure.

Now what joy it's happened again. Recently travelling North on the M1 I had reason to complain about the poor quality of service in a motorway restaurant. I was asked to write down the details of my rumble on a piece of plain paper because, I was told, "We have run out of complaint forms".

Yours etc.  
MARK KIDDLE,  
The Vicarage,  
Kilton in Lindsey,  
Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.



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# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

Difficulties on  
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## Unions to press employers for joint declaration on new technology policies

By Donald Macintyre  
Labour Reporter

The Confederation of British Industry will come under pressure from trade union leaders to declare publicly that restrictive and deflationary policies will damage the advancement of new technology.

The TUC will push for a joint declaration that the climate and investment prospects for new technology would be damaged by deflationary policies to be by restrictive and deflationary policies. It would be contained in a document on micro-chip based manufacturing that the unions would like to issue with the CBI.

Last week's meeting of the TUC's economic committee approved a draft agreement prepared by the TUC secretariat. Union leaders hope it will be the basis of joint discussions aimed at a common policy between both sides of industry over the introduction of new technology on the factory floor.

The union team for the discussions will be led by Mr David Lea, the TUC's assistant general secretary. In giving the go ahead for the discussions union leaders have approved a proposed agreement which calls for an active and strategic response "from the Government to the demands they see made by new technology in the economy."

The document, for example, urges that economic policies should be conducive to economic growth and movement towards a high technology, high productivity, high wage and low cost economy.

In approving the draft agreement, which at the very least sets out the TUC bargaining position with the CBI, union leaders are understood to have toughened still further the draft's position on Government economic policy.

The draft agreement says that governments around the world have played a crucial role in the introduction of new technology "through, for example, public purchasing, investment and research and development, in stimulating the development of microelectronics and housing its application."

It also urges a government commitment to promote the distribution of the fruits of technological advance in the whole community. Such a commitment would be seen as advancing social welfare and winning the confidence of the workforce that the changes required will be beneficial.

The TUC document urges the wider involvement of unions with modified procedures if necessary — in planning the use of new electronically based manufacturing techniques. It presses for adequate retraining of employees redeployed because of new techniques.

Besides urging the familiar path of increased leisure and a more satisfying working life, it also calls for one of the benefits for employees affected by new technology, the document urges a rapid breakdown in the barriers between white collar and manual employees.

It appears from the proposals for a new joint agreement that the TUC is still anxious to secure a joint agreement on a crucial issue and expose what support from industrialists can be for advice its criticisms of government policy.

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## Builders out to unite Group of Eight

By John Huxley

Building leaders will hold a crisis meeting later today to discuss the future of the Group of Eight, the all-industry delegation now regarded as the main point of contact with the Government.

In recent months the group has been in disarray, and its members are under some pressure to reorganise its activities. Their meeting comes at a time when the industry, already expecting a sharp downturn in workload over the next three years, faces the possibility of a moratorium on all public sector construction.

Consequences for the industry could be disastrous, building leaders said at the weekend. They stressed the need to reestablish unity within the industry to meet the threat of further cuts in workload.

The Group of Eight has been weakened by internal wrangling, largely since the change of government more than a year ago. The future membership of the two union representatives remains in doubt.

Resentment within the group has grown because of its apparent inability to do more than mitigate the worst consequences of government spending cuts. Too often the construction industry has borne the brunt of these, it is felt.

The group's problems have been exacerbated by the decision by Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for the Environment, to wind up the former consultative machinery and treat the Group of Eight as the channel for communication with the industry.

This prompted pressure from organizations now deprived of access to government for the Group of Eight to expand its membership or increase its consultations.

It now seems likely that group members will compromise and accept the need to consult regularly organizations without representation. Efforts will also be made to persuade the two union members — Mr Les Wood of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians (UCATT) and Mr George Henderson, of the Transport and General Workers — of the value of continued membership.

## Talks on sale of BSC subsidiary to Dutch halted by heavy losses

By Peter Hill  
Industrial Editor

Last year's heavy losses by Redpath Dorman Long have halted the British Steel Corporation's negotiations to sell its structural steel subsidiary to Dutch interests.

The British Steel Corporation has been discussing since the end of last year the selling of a controlling interest in Redpath Dorman Long with de Groot, a Dutch offshore construction company.

But Mr Ian MacGregor, BSC chairman designate, has said Redpath Dorman Long has scope for development within the corporation and apparently considers that Redpath has a vital role in the revival of the corporation's fortunes during his three years as chairman.

Disposal of Redpath Dorman Long was seen by the corporation as contributing to its plans to stay within the Government's cash limits for the present financial year.

But Redpath Dorman Long's losses last year rose to about £10m, more than three times the level of the previous year, because of the engineering strike and the three-month steel

strike at the beginning of this year. The steel strike also inhibited Redpath Dorman Long's ability to take orders and so the strike will affect its performance in the present financial year. This setback has been a great disappointment to the company which in the first half of the last financial year was nearly breaking even.

The Dutch connexion was seen as natural, after de Groot's acquisition of a 43 per cent stake two years ago in Redpath de Groot Caledonian Redpath's offshore construction company.

Redpath Dorman Long has four operating divisions apart from the offshore construction business and employs more than 6,500 workers.

Over the past year Redpath Dorman Long has been slimming down its operations and when this operation is complete the labour force is expected to be between 3,500 and 4,000.

Executives have been encouraged by the attitude of workers employed at the Glenarnock plant which was due to shut down. They won a reprieve for the plant by agreeing to drop traditional demarcation lines and much greater flexibility.

Mr MacGregor is expected to underline his strong belief in the future of Redpath Dorman Long soon after he takes over the chairmanship at the beginning of next month. Although it is possible that some changes in the organizational structure of the company and its relationship with the British Steel Corporation will be implemented.

Redpath Dorman Long is among the backers of a group which describes itself as Link into Europe. It is headed by Sir Ralph Freeman, former chairman of Freeman Fox and Partners, the consulting engineers which are canvassing for the construction of a Channel Bridge. It claims the bridge, costing an estimated £2,000 million, could be built with or without a British tunnel for trains only.

The British Steel Corporation is still discussing with a number of companies possible joint ventures with some of the corporation's chemical interests.

The British Steel Corporation's chemical business has traditionally been profitable and the discussions with about half a dozen companies would involve about half of the chemical company's present business. The British Steel Corporation's carbonization interests will not be part of the hiving off plans.



Three of President Carter's top advisers in Venice: (from left) Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr William Miller and Mr Edmund Muskie.

## Strong Carter 'team' for summit

From Frank Vogl  
US Economics Correspondent  
Washington, June 15

President Carter is taking a large and high-powered team of officials with him to the Venice summit next week. The team is large even by summit standards, reflecting the fact that the President will be having not only economic talks but extensive foreign policy and energy discussions in Italy.

Officials say the President's team for the summit will include Mr Edmund Muskie, Secretary of State; Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; Mr Charles Duncan, Secretary of Energy; Mr William Miller, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr Henry Owen, Special Ambassador for Summit Affairs; Mr Robert Hormats, Deputy Special Trade Representative; Mr Richard Cooper, Under Secretary for Economic Affairs; and Mr Fred Bergsten, Assistant Treasury Secretary for International Affairs.

United States officials said they expected that a quarter of the two day session would be devoted to general foreign policy issues. The stressed that the amount of time to be devoted to non-economic issues would only be agreed upon when the summit leaders met for the first time for breakfast on Sunday morning.

Officials point out that the main economic discussion would concern the fight against inflation. Despite the growing recession, they expected the summit leaders to agree on the need for maintaining tight fiscal and monetary policies and ensuring that efforts to curb inflation remains the top economic priority.

Much of the summit debate is expected to focus on energy matters. Discussions will be divided into two sections, dealing with short-term energy and pricing questions, and with joint strategies to ensure that non-oil sources of energy are fully developed.

On all imports there appears to be disagreement within the Carter administration. Some officials clearly would like the President to go to Venice and demand other nations for failing to meet the oil import targets set last year, arguing that only the United States achieved those targets.

But others are striving to play down the importance of specific national targets and stressing instead that the summit should endorse the resolutions reached at the recent international energy conference in Paris in which it was agreed that nations should have general yardsticks by which their oil import levels should be measured.

It seems clear that the summit will fail to spark new momentum in many countries to aim for lower import levels. This conclusion seems inevitable, given the opinion that officials here that there is no point in proposing new targets for each nation in Venice because these will be rejected by the Europeans.

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## NEDC reviews industrial support

By Our Industrial Staff

The Government's view of industrial support policies is due to be outlined to the National Economic Development Council today by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry.

Mr Geoffrey Chandler, director general of the National Economic Development Office, will review adjustment policies in Europe.

The two papers will be given at a meeting of the NEDC, the main body which advises the Government on macroeconomic policy, which began earlier this year when the Government, the Confederation of British Industry and the Trades Union Congress gave preliminary answers to a series of questions prepared by the NEDC.

The council's deliberations have included monetary policy and inflation, North Sea oil, the pound and competitiveness. At today's meeting the council will move on to supply-side measures. These are ways in which structural change, new business, modernization and job change can be encouraged and made easier in the present circumstances.

Four questions have been posed. First, how far should supply-side policies be designed to speed up the reallocation of resources in the directions dictated by present market pressures, and how far should they try to create lasting market advantages?

Second, should the Government go further than to remove impediments to new and small companies and actually help them to get started?

Third, should special steps be taken to encourage investment in modernization and restructuring in the present depressed climate, for example, by counselling measures or by a stimulus to scrapping and replacement?

Fourth, in what ways can the necessary changes in United Kingdom industrial structure be made less threatening and more acceptable to workers?

In their preliminary responses to these questions, the unions, Government and the CBI agreed on the inevitability of change but disagreed on the best means of adjusting to it. They agreed also on the need for employee and employer participation but disagreed on the form this should take.

These responses could turn out to be wildly optimistic if the Government decided to impose a moratorium on local authority capital spending. Mr Heseltine's announcement that this was an option has horrified the industry.

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## THE POUND

Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank
buy	sell	buy	sell
\$	2.02	Netherlands Gld	4.48
£	28.75	Norway Kr	11.70
Fr	65.59	Portugal Esc	116.59
DM	2.72	Spain Ptas	165.59
¥	13.17	Sweden Kr	10.05
₹	8.35	Switzerland Fr	3.25
₦	9.95	USA \$	2.33
₧	4.27	Yugoslavia Dnr	65.50
₡	107.00		
₢	11.75		
₣	1.13		
₤	1209.00		
₦	531.90		



MANAGEMENT

# Rockwell: how car components fitted in

With the world's motor manufacturers struggling against the dual effects of rising fuel costs and depressed markets, their components suppliers are preparing for hard times. This would hardly seem to be the most propitious moment for a component-maker to be expanding into a new sector—and doing it in a big way.

But that is what Rockwell International, the United States aerospace, electronics and truck components giant, is doing. While other component firms are shunning down and worrying about their cash flow problems, Rockwell is quietly investing.

Having established a strong base here as a supplier of truck axles and brakes, it is now planning to do the same for a wide range of car components. It is set to become a new force in the European component industry.

The foundations for the present move were laid more than nine years ago when Rockwell bought Golde, a small German manufacturer of sun roofs and window regulators, with its main plant near Frankfurt. It was not part of a long-term strategy. Rockwell executives now admit that Golde was just too good a deal to turn down and for a long time the company was the odd man out in the growing European empire. But in 1971 Rockwell was still in the early stages of its move into Europe. It had its eyes set firmly on the heavy axle market, with a view to using the considerable technical and production expertise acquired over years of supplying the North American lorry builders.

Soon afterwards it acquired



Mr James Cavanaugh, vice-president and group executive of Rockwell's general components group: great changes ahead for the supplier industries.

Maudsley Axles from Leyland, and the Wolverhampton axle business of the John Thompson group. During the next few years it was busy becoming one of Europe's leading axle and (later) brake companies.

Two developments in the mid-seventies made it take another look at Golde and the car components sector. The oil-enforced move in the United States to replace big "gas-guzzling" cars with smaller European types and the advent of the so-called "world car".

The first had set United States car makers scrambling to Europe's leading axle and brake makers. The second meant that multi-national car giants, led in the first place by

General Motors and Ford—and later by Japanese and European groups forced to assemble cars in major overseas markets—would prefer to deal with equally internationally based components suppliers.

Jim Cavanaugh, vice-president and group executive of Rockwell's general components group, sums it up. "The world's automotive market is becoming more and more homogenized. The trend among auto makers is towards fewer and larger car companies as a result of horizontal mergers or cooperative arrangements. The reaction of the vehicle manufacturers to these pressures, and the same pressures acting on components suppliers

will force great changes in the supplier industry. These will include consolidation into fewer, large, broad-based suppliers with demonstrated capabilities to undertake large programmes on a worldwide scale.

"I suppose it was the acquisition of Golde which first planted the seed in our mind that we should enter this new sector."

So, with its market identified, Rockwell set out to look for suitable European car component makers to add to Golde. Last year it acquired Wilmot Breeden, the Birmingham-based manufacturer of a wide range of window regulators, latches, door locking systems, bumpers, and other automotive hardware.

With sales of more than £100m in 1978, a very profitable subsidiary, CIM, in France, factories in Italy and Australia, and an affiliate company in Spain, it was several times as big as Golde. Even more important, it needed capital to update and expand its product range into the new field of electronic locking and car management systems.

Overnight the acquisition made Rockwell the largest independent manufacturer of window regulators in the world, and led to the formation of a new division with the improbable name of "Rockwell Mechanical Devices". Mr Cavanaugh has just moved to London to head it.

With worldwide sales of \$6,000m (about £2,700m), Rockwell ranks among the world's 30 largest companies. Last year its automotive sales topped \$1,300m. In the past 10 years, it has spent \$1,000m on expanding and modernizing its automotive capability, and it is

planning to spend an equal amount in the next 10 years.

It clearly has the muscle necessary not only to ride out the present recession, but also to take advantage of the acquisitions normally thrown up in such conditions.

Mr Cavanaugh is naturally reluctant to indicate possible further buys. The most he will say is that the manufacture of wheels, already a major Rockwell operation in the United States, looks a promising field in Europe—a hint which will be the alarm bells ringing in the boardrooms of Dunlop and GKN, the principal suppliers of wheels in Britain.

On the basis of existing Rockwell business in North America, the manufacture of suspension components such as coil and leaf springs, and also seat reclining mechanisms, could well be on the European shopping list.

Rockwell has an impressive record of firsts in automotive components, starting in 1913 with the worm-drive axle for heavy trucks. Its huge technical centre in Detroit, and the even more impressive scientific centre in California are already cutting the corners for new products being developed by its British, German and French mechanical devices companies.

Its heavy involvement with the American space programme—among other things it built the Space Shuttle—should prove invaluable in providing the lighter-weight materials increasingly being specified by car makers. So life for the small specialist component firm—and there are still many of them in Europe—going to become even tougher.

Clifford Webb

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### No satisfactory reason for subsidizing home buyers

From Mr J. J. Frankel  
Sir, A number of correspondents to your columns have put forward the arguments for the Chancellor to increase the mortgage tax relief ceiling of £25,000. These are that tax relief for house buyers increases labour mobility, encourages home ownership and helps the building industry.

All these are, of course, worthy causes. However, there are two questions which have been ignored. Why should one group have subsidized homes at the expense of others? Would it really matter if the tax relief was phased out?

Let us consider a person who buys a house for £25,000 with a mortgage of £20,000. His repayments over 25 years will be around £265 each month and his tax relief about £60.

There may be a good reason for everybody paying £60 less tax every month, but not only the person who buys his own home. Council tenants, private tenants, as well as factory and office owners and tenants, are all valuable to the building industry and to the economy,

yet no less so than home owners.

Tax relief is not available for the hire purchase of cars or credit purchase of shoes. Both of these are essential for labour mobility.

There is no satisfactory reason why home owners should be subsidized.

If the subsidy were not available to the home buyer in the above example, he would purchase a property with a deposit of £5,000 and make monthly repayments on a mortgage of £205 (£265-£60), leaving his financial situation unchanged. His mortgage would be £15,500 and he would buy a property for £20,500. If the tax relief were removed all house and flat prices would be lower by about 20 per cent.

The situation for the first-time buyer would be unaffected and might even encourage him as prices would not seem to be so far out of his reach. The second or third time buyer generally puts down a larger deposit, in value and proportion of price, than on his first property. Thus, he

would find it easier to pay the scale without tax relief than with it.

In the absence of tax relief labour mobility is not guaranteed.

I am not suggesting tax relief should be over-night. That could be a dangerous situation building industry or market.

A reasonable approach would allow the present £25,000 to remain unaltered. Relatively (probably in the 21s when average house prices are £250,000 and incomes £280,000 p.a.) the 20 per cent house prices would rise over 20 to 25 years house prices have risen per cent each year past 20 years a new increase of 14 per cent next 20 years is not different.

Yours sincerely,  
J. J. FRANKEL  
15 Effield Cloisters,  
Farnshaw Street,  
London N1 6LD.

### N Sea boundary treaty

From Dr Frank Hansford-Miller  
Sir, I am surprised that Mr Blake (Mar. 22), as a geographer, should dispute my remarks (May 12) regarding the United Kingdom-Norwegian boundary in the North Sea. He is surely not disputing the fact that the boundary line is not a straight line, but a curve, with waters which he admits go to a depth of 500 metres, cannot be described as Continental Shelf, the generally accepted level of which is only 200 metres, and in fact in the National Geographic Atlas (1970 edition) which he no doubt has available, is clearly defined by name in the North Sea as 100 fathoms, or a mere 183 metres. Rockwell, in this context, is a "red herring" if not being on the mainland shelf at all.

If Mr Blake looks up the State Papers of Treaties he will find that the United Kingdom-Norwegian Treaty of 1965 is listed and indexed under "Continental Shelf". Its object is the desire "to establish the boundary between the regions of the continental shelf" in Article 1 it refers to "The dividing line between that part of the Continental Shelf which appertains to the United Kingdom and that part which appertains to Norway".

This is false because the treaty assumes that the Norwegian deep water Trench is part of the Continental Shelf, and draws the boundary line in fact it is not.

Our negotiators at this, no, infamous and disgraceful treaty, at which our rights to billions of oil and gas reserves in the North Sea Shelf and other currently held Norwegian fields were wantonly given away, were the Foreign Office, which is not noted for its scientific expertise, and this episode does certainly not add to its prestige in this regard. I would have expected, however, that Mr (now Sir) Harold Wilson, as the then Prime Minister, and Mr Michael (now Lord) Stewart, as Foreign Secretary, or even Mr Walter Fawcett, then Minister of State at the Foreign Office, who signed the treaty, to have exerted some influence to maintain our rights.

There was no debate in Parliament on this treaty—another disturbing feature—and I believe it is high time the real story of the treaty was lifted by the principals who were acting in our name.

Yours faithfully,  
FRANK HANSFORD-MILLER,  
76 Lock Heath,  
Blackheath, London SE3 9HA.

### Travel vouchers in London

From Mr A. R. Lis  
Sir, It is clear from the article on travel vouchers in London (June 6) that the Revenue is proposing to adopt a wide range of measures in the event of its introduction. It is the writer's view that such an approach is not only economically counter-productive but contrary to one of the basic principles of our tax system.

The most direct choice of travel to work in London is either by car or public transport. The recent proliferation of company cars and, more significantly, the increased supply of free company petrol has led those travelling to work by company car to be in a happier position financially than those obliged to use public transport.

In their recent consultative paper on company cars the Revenue have tried to grapple with the taxability of private petrol and, for good reasons, have been unable to arrive at an equitable result. One of the basic principles on which our tax system is founded is that, as far as possible, the system should be fair between different categories of taxpayers.

I therefore suggest that if the desire of the Revenue is to rectify an inequitable situation and it is found that the means of taxing the benefit received by a "better-off" group is blocked then steps should be taken to ease the

position of the "worse-off" to achieve equality. This is not a new concept as evidenced by the concession granted in respect of London vouchers which was introduced originally to try to put employees without subsidised canteen facilities on a par with those enjoying such an amenity.

On a broader issue and leaving aside the benefits of fewer cars in the capital, in an era of increasing energy difficulties it is a short-sighted policy to encourage the decline of energy-efficient means of transport such as trains and buses, and indirectly but actively promote the use of energy-inefficient motor vehicles. Every passenger lost on London buses and trains increases their cost per head and so accelerates the decline.

In conclusion therefore I submit that if the Government were to give due consideration to the full implications of the Revenue's attitude to travel vouchers they might wish to stand so indifferently on the sidelines and perhaps whisper in the right ear that a more circumspect and positive approach on this particular area of taxation would ultimately be to the benefit of all.

Yours faithfully,  
A. R. LIS,  
24 Laurel Drive,  
London Road,  
High Wycombe,  
Bucks, HP11 1HJ.

### A source of business talent

From Mr K. M. McGuinness  
Sir, "Where has all the bright talent gone?" asks Mr Forsyth (June 10), where are the multi-lingual entrepreneurs that small British companies need? It is not my impression, from meeting British businessmen at large overseas over the years, that there has ever been a lot of them about, and judging by the worldwide growth of his company Mr Forsyth has probably had more than his fair share of them anyway.

But Mr Forsyth obviously needs still more and he is making the right start to his search when he realizes that he needs to look outside the mainstream commercial world for them.

May I suggest he takes a look at the Civil Service and public service bodies as a start? There he will find multilingual entrepreneurs, types with sustained overseas experience who will even contemplate with equanimity the drop in income that we are assured is the price of the move from the public service to the real world. But these entrepreneurs cannot get near the cold hard commercial world, not because they are afraid of it

but because it is terrified of them.

They are on no head-hunters' lists and they will not reply to Forsyth's advertisement. They are not the multi-lingual entrepreneurs that small British companies need? It is not my impression, from meeting British businessmen at large overseas over the years, that there has ever been a lot of them about, and judging by the worldwide growth of his company Mr Forsyth has probably had more than his fair share of them anyway.

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### Administrative chore

From Mr Barrie St. C. McBride  
Sir, I'm a small businessman. Each day of my working life I spend time in chasing money or finding out demands for money. This administrative chore has to be done to a point where it can be reduced.

Yours faithfully,  
BARRIE ST. C. MCBRIDE,  
Managing Director,  
McBride Partnership Ltd,  
87-91 New Bond St, London W1.

which could otherwise be spent doing something commercially worthwhile. I just wonder if this detrimental effect on business has been allowed for in the calculating of when interest rates can be reduced?

Yours faithfully,  
BARRIE ST. C. MCBRIDE,  
Managing Director,  
McBride Partnership Ltd,  
87-91 New Bond St, London W1.

## The cost of making a move

Contrary to the general impression, most engineers are perfectly contented in their jobs. This, at least, is one of the conclusions to be drawn from a recent survey by the recruitment specialists MSL.

In cooperation with the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, MSL sent out a questionnaire to engineering graduates in the North-west, probing their background (36 per cent received financial support from their employer during their academic training); their pay levels (a median of £7,800 for those between the ages of 31 and 35, less for those both younger and older); their attitude towards changing their jobs; and the means that they would use if they were to set about it.

Of the 120 respondents (45 per cent of those approached), no fewer than 61 per cent said that they were happy in their present jobs, at least for the time being. The rest, 16 per cent were actively looking for new jobs, while the remainder expected to be doing so within the year.

Better pay and benefits, and an opportunity to improve their experience, were the principal reasons they gave for wanting

to move. Most of those interested in moving used the national papers and the trade press as a source of suitable vacancies, but over half would rely on "informal contact"—a proportion MSL finds surprisingly high, but then, MSL has an interest in their using an outside party instead.

The consultants say that withdrawal by a candidate after acceptance of a job is much more prevalent among engineers than other professionals. They variously attribute this to the absolute shortage of engineers—which induces present employers to "up the ante" once they realize that they will lose the man otherwise—and to the problems associated with relocation. Although 81 per cent of those considering moving jobs were prepared to move house, too, the survey shows that they expected to be paid for it.

As against the 18 per cent rise in salary which they expected if they moved job without having to move house, they required almost 25 per cent if they had to move house as well. MSL hints that some companies' reluctance to follow up the cash that they have spent on recruitment with the odd thousand pounds on relocation

expenses often loses them good candidates who simply cannot afford to make the move, particularly if it involves a switch from a low to a high-cost housing area.

● A recent study\* by the Institute of Personnel Management goes into the whole business of employee relocation—expenses, examining the policies of five large companies (Alcoa, Boots, IBM, Pilkington and a large but unnamed one) and a large but unnamed one. Besides a detailed study, a general survey covers areas like eligibility (should the same policy apply to both new and existing employees? should it apply to both married and single employees?); legal fees; house visits; assistance with house purchase (are bridging loans available? will the company pay a mortgage subsidy?); and the disturbance allowance. It does not provide the answers, but it does provide a superbly accessible list of the right questions.

Adrienne Gleeson  
\*Employee Relocation Expenses: Information Report No. 29; available from the Institute of Personnel Management, Central House, Upper Woburn Place, London WC1H 0BX, price £5.50.



Examples of attempts that have been made throughout the world to infringe the ICI "roundel" trade mark.

## ICI's trade mark policemen

What do Tervelys, Crimphens and Perspex have in common? Each is an ICI trademark and should be written with an initial capital letter.

Britain's largest industrial company now has a staff of three whose full-time job it is to protect ICI trademarks. Mr Eric Wenham, head of the department, believes, trademarks to be among a company's most valuable assets.

Each year about £50,000 is spent on protecting the exclusivity of the ICI roundel which appears on group products, packages, advertisements, vehicles and newspaper. "The whole of the goodwill of ICI is wrapped up in the roundel. That is why it is vital that we constantly fight to preserve this priceless asset."

The roundel, first registered as a trademark in 1932, is now protected by 2,500 separate registrations in the United Kingdom and abroad. Yet it is only one of about 3,000 trademarks registered by ICI in about 150 different countries. This adds up to some 50,000 foreign registrations covering various classes of goods.

Registration—and renewal at the appropriate time—may not be simple. As Mr Wenham recently explained to ICI Magazine (the group journal), some countries require registration as a means of raising money. Even in the United Kingdom registration (with the Trade Marks Registry, part of the Patent Office) can cost £250.

Once registered, the trade mark must be protected. ICI's

agents monitor newspapers, magazines, trade journals and television programmes, as well as official publications listing trademarks for which registration is being sought.

ICI also relies on a worldwide, informal network of trade mark "policemen"—overseas staff, salesmen, even owners of premises who will seek to take action if they believe that its trademark is threatened. Not only may the company's reputation—in a particular product—be at stake, but the future use of a trademark may be jeopardized if it is not defended.

Linoleum, cellophane, photograph and shredded wheat are all examples which, for one reason or another, have lost their status and are now used generically.

The company also works hard to protect the use of the actual letters ICI. So diversified is the company that confusion could arise as to the makers of products bearing similar marks.

Action against trade marks challenges will depend upon the law of the land. It may be under copyright or trade descriptions legislation.

Trade marks agents say—with something approaching glee, one suspects—that it is an old business that is becoming like a jungle. After all, it is estimated that there are already more trade marks in the English-speaking world than there are words in the English language.

John Huxley

## Coping with change in the office

Since the introduction into the office of the first "word processor"—the typewriter, about 100 years ago—a succession of automatic business machines has been invented. Each successful newcomer revolutionized that part of office work for which it was used and none more dramatically than the computer in the area of information processing which it was first introduced into the administrative centre some 20 years ago.

Now, as we are constantly reminded by countless articles and programmes, we face another revolution arising from the application of the power of the silicon chip. Many predict the end of the office complex as we know it within the next ten years. The trade unions see a bleak future for their members in the clerical and administrative field who perform repetitive tasks at various levels of skill.

Other prognostications on the employment front are not so gloomy. A study by the Central Policy Review Staff includes this comment: "Reports suggesting large-scale loss of jobs from micro-electronic applications overestimate the speed at which these applications could be introduced and underestimate the new markets created in the process."

This latter view is a cosier one to live with, but it is also more in tune with what has hap-

pened during the 20 years since the computer revolution of the sixties. Instead of just processing the same volume of information very much faster, and hence saving time and manpower, the computer has in fact widened its own horizons in the information field. More people are supplied with more information at an increasingly faster rate. Predictions that there would be fewer people and less paper in the office have been proved wildly wrong.

### Impact of technology

Nevertheless, the latest technology will have a tremendous impact on office work. Some of the effects are obvious and predictable, such as the increasing use in normal daily work of computer terminals with television-type screens, on to which information can be summoned and where it can be processed. Other effects, on staffing levels and the way working groups are organized, for example, are less easy to predict.

As soon as management attempts to consider the likely effects of the future on their organization they find so many imponderables that the view

through the crystal ball becomes clouded and, too often, the inclination is to sit back and do nothing.

This attitude is a surprisingly common one and can have serious effects. In the context of the office environment it is often the root cause of a steady, unremarked degeneration of conditions until the office becomes completely disorganized, inefficient and rather squalid.

On the other hand to make rigid, irreversible plans to modernize the office environment to cope with the new technology is equally wrong. Fitness for purpose is an admirable aim, but fitness for the unforeseen future is the ultimate achievement.

The "what if?" type question should be asked at every stage and can produce illuminating answers. By careful analysis, the seemingly endless list of variables can be narrowed down to those which really affect the issue in question. What is the range of options available? What may be considered inevitable for the purposes of providing accommodation and what elements could conceivably change?

Overall assessments of future staff numbers are not much use without some consideration of whether the changes are most likely to occur. Information on the likely sizes of the working groups which make up the

organization may be more useful than an overall head count. Similarly, an assessment of future requirements for services, such as power, telephone and data cabling, in various locations is more important than precise details of the work that will require them.

In financial terms there is a straightforward trade-off to be made between the higher capital cost of the flexibility designed office installation and the saving in revenue costs which arise when making future changes.

### Importance of consultation

In many people's eyes coping with the unknown future in a flexible manner means creating a sense of impermanence. But nothing is more unsettling than rumours of change, whether they are of the introduction of new office layouts or a possible relocation exercise.

Early staff consultation or an announcement of a programme of planning to form the basis of a scheme of action can do a lot to avoid these uncertainties.

Roger Henderson

Managing Director, Space Planning Service

### CHECKLIST

Origin marking bill (under which all goods sold in the United Kingdom would be required to carry a mark bearing a clear statement of the country of origin introduced in House of Commons last week.

Health Services Bill: read in the House of Commons for the first time last week.

Housing Bill: read in House of Lords for second time.

Films Bill: read in House of Commons for third time.

New Towns Bill: read in House of Commons for third time.

Prime rates: one leading United States bank cut its prime rate from 13 to 12 per cent last week. Others cut their rates from 13 to 12½ per cent.

National Research Development Corporation: opened first regional office in Glasgow last week. Further offices to be opened in Birmingham and Manchester. NRDC backs inventions and innovations with risk factor.

Libertian shipping: Tonnage tax to be increased from 10 to 30 cents a ton; it was announced last week.

Lockouts: West German Federal Labour Court declared that lockouts of workers by employers are legal in a dispute.

سكرايت الاصل



# What hope of a Common Fisheries Policy that will work?

## Fraser holders should not be hustled

It succeeds on Thursday in getting a new board of directors, and the four men on the Fraser board who nominees, then a lot of people to be surprised.

sumed, and with justification, that cannot succeed. It may well be Lornio board never held any real doing so anyway and that they wanted to bring extreme pressure raser board so as to expose the weaknesses and draw its fire in takeover bid.

eresting point is perhaps not what at Thursday's annual meeting of it what happens after it.

shareholders—or at least the insti—appear to be indicating that d welcome a straightforward take-and then—given that it must be an offer from Lornio which nem to get out of the department or at this stage of the economic id not be resisted.

other hand those same institu-areholders are not prepared to major shareholder, least of all, row-beat the Fraser board into control of the company by the re right and other shareholders port this point of view. But at time they should recognize that campaign has exposed a number sses, notably in the thinking about re department store group like uld develop.

re exceptions to the rule (Fraser's ds store is a case in point) but rd the concept of the traditional t store as outdated. The emer-pecially 'discount retailers show pressure is coming from.

redit Fraser recognizes this. It ing new innovative blood on to itself if it can gain the support r majority of shareholders on And it could be that Fraser will a merger with another retailer to create a more broadly based haps along the lines of the Boots/ which ran into monopolies prob- years ago.

assage for Fraser shareholders, clear—don't be hustled at this

Now, over-the-counter-market-maker MJB Nightingale has launched a bigger fund—the Lovat Enterprise Fund. Its five institutions, two of which it shares with SUMIT, have agreed to put up £7.5m within five years at the rate of £1.5m a year. The aim is to invest an average £300-400,000 per company a year in three to four small companies making up to £350,000 pretax. Maximum stake will be £500,000 or 40 per cent.

Some six months after its birth, SUMIT has yet to make an investment. But it says it is now on the verge of putting a total of £500,000 into three companies.

It seems the search has proved very demanding in times of recession, when so many of these much-vaunted smaller companies are going to the wall in droves.

But Sharp and Nightingale argue that small companies often fall by the wayside simply because most of their finance comes from costly bank overdrafts vulnerable to recall. Money from a friendly institution would be cheaper and more reliable.

But the companies themselves take some convincing. SUMIT looked at 50, approached 10, and have just been accepted by 3. Two more are said to be teetering on the brink of accepting. The three are in engineering, computer distribution, and electronics.

Lovat has six "targets" for closer inspection. They include engineering, electronics, ceramics, security, and mail order interests. It says it will not actually put out any of its clients' money until "after the summer break"—perhaps by October.

However, if SUMIT's experience to date is anything to go by, it could be Christmas before Lovat is able to put its money where its mouth is.

## Business Diary profile: Lahnstein's faultless performance

Haferkamp, the EEC commissioner, recruited him into his team of personal assistants, where he rose to become chief of cabinet in 1971.

The second decisive step forward came in April 1973, when Willy Brandt, who was West German Chancellor at that time, appointed Lahnstein as economic adviser in the Bonn Chancellery. But a year later Brandt resigned, to be followed by Helmut Schmidt, as Chancellor. Lahnstein was replaced at the chancellery and transferred to run the department of the finance ministry responsible for basic policy issues.

At the time the move looked like a setback to a career that had been spectacularly successful. But three years as a head of department enabled Lahnstein to build up a solid expertise of the Bonn parliamentary and bureaucratic machine that he has been able to put to good use at the finance ministry.

The position of state secretary at a Bonn ministry is somewhat ambiguous. There are the parliamentary state secretaries who also sit in the Bundestag and are roughly equivalent to junior ministers in Britain, while others, like Lahnstein, are civil servants. However, despite the civil servant tag, they are expected to operate like political animals and it would be difficult to imagine Lahnstein retaining his job if Franz-Josef Strauss became Chancellor in the autumn.

But a political upheaval of this scale is at present unlikely so it is reasonable to expect that Lahnstein will continue to be state secretary at the finance

Fisheries ministers of the EEC countries are to meet today at the start of yet another attempt to reach agreement about a Common Fisheries Policy. They will probably do little more than rearrange an agenda for another meeting next month.

British ministers believe that they have fulfilled their pledge not to allow bargaining about fish to be entangled in talks about farming and contributions to the Community budget. Both of those issues are settled for the time being and the Community has a short breathing space before it wrestles with reform of its finances and the impact of Spanish entry. It can use that breathing space for the settlement of outstanding subsidiary issues, of which fishing is the most prominent.

Early this year the Nine took a tentative first step towards a common policy by agreeing total allowable catches for waters within 200 nautical miles of Community coasts. Those agreements cover catches for the whole Community. The much more sensitive question of quotas for each member state has yet to be decided.

The EEC decided almost 15 years ago that it needed a common fisheries policy as an essential aid to conservation. The foundation for its belief lay, and remains, in the fact that fish ignore national maritime boundaries. Their patterns of migration are such that they are liable to breed in the waters of one nation and reach maturity in those of another.

The shape of the patterns means that excessive catching by the fishermen of one nation can damage the livelihoods of those in another. The results of migration are illustrated by the latest survey of North Sea cod by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea. Of the one-year-olds caught in the survey 14 per cent came from British waters and 54 per cent from German ones. Of the three-year-olds taken 77 per cent came from British waters and 7 per cent from German ones.

In the view of the EEC authorities in Brussels, however, there are no British and German waters. The European Commission believes that there are only Community waters which stretch in a great bulge on the map into the North Atlantic. The Commission wants ministers of the Nine to adopt a policy in which national quotas would be set by regulations in each member state. The Commission recognizes that many fishermen are extremely suspicious of the ability of the EEC to police either quotas or adherence to the fishing plans that will accompany them.

Plans to be prepared by governments and approved by the Commission would cover types and numbers of boats, their gear, the species to be caught and the times of catching. The allocation of quotas has been bedevilled by the impact on the main European fishing nations' fleets of the extension under the international law of 200-mile maritime zones.

When those limits were im-

Impact of 200-mile limits on EEC fishing in N. Atlantic (tonnes)

	Before limits	After limits
Cod, coley, haddock	125m	550,000
Herring	500,000	70,000
Blue whiting	0	425,000
Scad	1	228,000

Source: EEC Commission figures for actual average catch from 1973-75 (before limits) and potential for 1979 (after limits).

posed British vessels were excluded from their traditional waters round Iceland. The much smaller West German fleet was barred from fishing grounds off North America and lost about two thirds of its total catch.

There is as much fish in EEC waters as there was in the traditional grounds outside. But the species are different and are worth much less. The European Commission wants to base the allocation of quotas on "historic rights", a vague term which offers scope for long sessions of argument and burrowing in archives, followed by a compromise which satisfies nobody.

The Commission is convinced, however, that there is no better way of safeguarding the interests of the 150,000 fishermen in the EEC, not to mention the 150,000 who live in Greece, Spain and Portugal.

It will be extremely difficult to reach an acceptable compromise on quotas, and almost impossible to argue against claims that they cannot be policed. The Commission wants policing of quotas to be done

by the navies and fishery protection service of member states in waters within their 200-mile limits.

Enforcement would be helped by the use of a standard EEC logbook on board, landings at a list of authorised ports and reports by skippers of all catches transferred to processing ships at sea.

Landings would be recorded by the member states and not by the Community authorities. When the fishermen of a particular country had exhausted its quota for a particular species, their government would be expected to ban further catches for the year.

The Community had been operating a limited catch reporting system for most of this year. But the information which has reached the Directorate-General for Fisheries at the headquarters of the Commission has been of variable quality.

The Commission expects, under the terms of the Common Fisheries Policy, to be given powers to check that member states administer the rules fully and without discrimination. It is hard to see how such verification can go beyond occasional spot checks.

In the view of British fishermen the proposed system would be a fatally weak link in the chain between adoption of a legal quota by the Council of Ministers and its enforcement through national courts and the European Court of Justice.

It is inescapable that the Community has no way of avoiding collusion at sea between the skipper of a fishing boat and the officer commanding a protection vessel of the same country of origin. The Commission replies lamely that since more than half of the Community waters are within 200 miles of the British coast most of the enforcement work will be done by British maritime authorities.

It wants the Community to create an inspection service drawn from officials of all member states to make sure that the rules of a future Common Fisheries Policy are enforced.

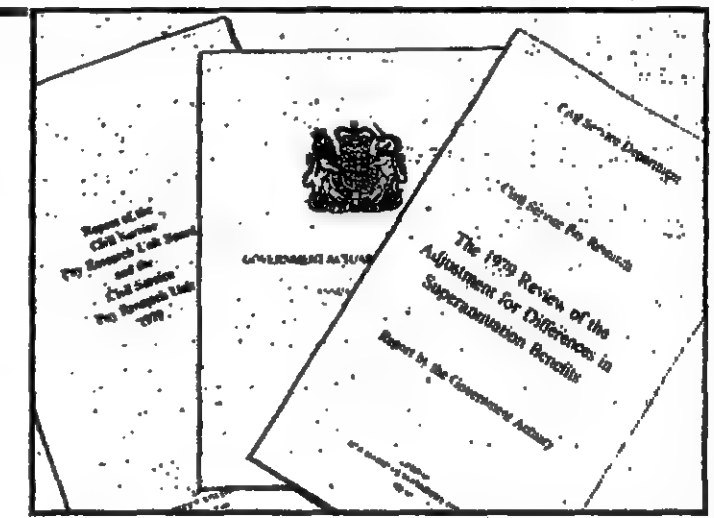
France has just succeeded for more than six months in flouting without sanction a ruling of the European Court in favour of imports of British lamb. The effects of the French ban on imports of British lamb were visible and readily measurable.

If the Community could not stop that on land, it can have little hope of enforcing the law in mid-ocean.

Hugh Clayton

## Pensions: the importance of comparing like with like

A. G. Shepherd suggests that the Civil Service pension is even more advantageous, compared with private schemes, than is generally appreciated



Civil servants have come in for a lot of criticism over their pension scheme. Attacks in the media have concentrated on three main areas: that civil servants do not pay an adequate contribution for their pension benefits; that they enjoy a guarantee of inflation-proofing which no other group can or does enjoy; and, finally, that civil servants receive excessive tax-free retirement honours.

State Service, the house journal of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants (IPCS), mounted a spirited defence of the scheme in an article last December. The defence set out the facts of the pension scheme. It rested mainly upon the hypothetical contribution of the civil servant (estimated at 7 per cent of salary). It glossed over the fact that the very generous lump sum payment was given in addition to the pension and carefully avoided other equally generous retirement honours.

The article also compared the pension scheme with private pension schemes. It pointed out that the civil servant pension is a defined benefit scheme, while private schemes are usually defined contribution schemes. It also pointed out that the civil servant pension is inflation-proofed, while private schemes are not.

national pension schemes in the private sector:

- i) the relative degree of pension security enjoyed by public sector employees;
- ii) the relative job security enjoyed by employees in the private and public sectors.

To this remit might well have been added a further heading, namely, "to inquire into the terms under which the Civil Service pension scheme was contracted out of the 1978 state pension arrangements and to recommend any necessary modifications". When the Civil Service pension scheme was contracted out of the new state pension arrangements in 1978 only one of the two important provisions which many private sector schemes had to consider was allowed for.

The first of these was the integration of benefits. Because of the increase in cost of the National Insurance contributions and the residual amount which contracted-out schemes still had to pay towards providing for the earnings related element of the new state

national scheme pension. The Civil Service scheme followed this pattern and it now allows for the escalation on the guaranteed minimum pension before applying the normal indexation on the remainder of the pension.

It is clear that the comparative position is even worse for the private sector pensioner than is generally appreciated, even without taking into account the very substantial advantages obtained from the grant of a non-actuarially reduced pension on early retirement at 60 and the grant of tax-free lump sum without any reduction of pension.

The control of index-linking of public service pensions by statutory means is bound to bring about a great deal of hostility and events may well happen even in the term of the present Parliament to make any arbitrary figure completely unrealistic. The subject would inevitably become a political football.

There is an alternative solution which should be considered—namely, to bring about a much closer integration of the public service pension arrangements with those set up in the new 1978 earnings related state pension scheme. The solution would not require any fundamental breach of contract and could be achieved without the need for adjusting wage rates or salary scales in the public service, merely an amendment of the terms of contracting out of the state scheme. The benefits of the Pensions Increase Act would continue, but they would be applied in such a way as to bring about a much closer integration with the new state scheme.

The author is Grand Metropolitan Group Pensions Manager.

## Industry in the regions

### Finding the right mixture for the Cotswolds

Cirencester is an old market town with a population of about 16,000 and a history going back 2,000 years—it is on the site of the Roman city of Corinium.

The latter appears to have been at least as prosperous as its successor, where a live issue at present is to what extent it should expand.

With the nearest M4 motorway junction only 17 miles away and the M5 at about the same distance, Cirencester has good connections with London, Bristol and the Midlands. It therefore has obvious attractions for industry.

The presence of Roman remains beneath the surface has not inhibited the growth of Cirencester to any great extent, but another factor has. It is the hemming in of the town on the west, north and north-east by the grounds of two large rural estates, those of the Bathurst and Chester-Masters families.

These parks greatly enhance the beauty and amenities of the town but effectively prevent its expansion in any direction except the south and south-east.

It is in that quarter that virtually all the postwar development has occurred. Between 1961 and 1976, when several new industrial estates of from five to ten acres were made available and quickly filled, the population of Cirencester increased by 19 per cent.

Not all the new residents found jobs locally, however. Commuter traffic to Swindon, Gloucester and Cheltenham increased rapidly, while employment in agriculture and the aerospace industry declined.

The aim of the Cirencester authorities now is to encourage a modest expansion of industry, capable of providing sufficient employment for new generations of school-leavers, without allowing their historic town to be swamped by new factories.

neighbouring small towns—Lechlade and Fairford—are designated as sites for small-scale enterprises.

An industry active outside Cirencester, but of great importance in the district is the extraction of gravel in the Upper Thames valley. Seven large companies are at work, extracting some two-and-a-half million cubic yards of gravel a year. Operations began in the area in the 1920s and are expanding.

Gravel deposits in the area have an average depth of 15 to 20 feet and once the gravel has been removed the pits are too deep for restoration to pasture-land. Instead, they fill with water and become the haunts of waterfowl and of entrepreneurs interested in developing them for water sports.

Several of the larger ones have already been developed as water parks and attract thousands of visitors every fine weekend in the summer.

They represent only part of the tourist trade which is of great importance to Cirencester. Visitors make the town a base for touring the Cotswolds as well as for exploring the town's antiquities.

The structure Plan for Gloucestershire envisages fairly rapid growth in the south Cotswolds over the next 20 years, most of it in Cirencester. At present the town has a programme for building 1,000 new houses, of which more than 700 have yet to be built. The Structure Plan suggests that a further 900 will be required in the town and that about 2,250 new jobs will need to be created.

Of these, 1,200 are expected to be new office jobs and the time seems ripe for rapid expansion of Cirencester as an administrative centre. For the present, however, Cirencester has the enviable unemployment figure of only 44 per cent.

Peter Norman







FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Bunker trade makes slow start

Week during which nations made efforts to bring some order to the world of oil markets, after more than a year of chaos, the tanker trade showed no real sign of life after the two-tier deal agreement was reached.

This package \$32 a barrel is set as the base price for Saudi Arabia, U.A.E. and other oil exporters. It will be set as the base price for the premium market.

It involves increases for countries of about \$10 a barrel, although Saudi Arabia and the U.A.E. are going to have to see how the market works out.

Whether or not this build-up will overflow into next week only time will show.

Not to be outdone, the dry cargo market experienced another firm week in which interest in tonnage for contract grain shipments was to the fore. Three grain houses were reported to be involved in deals to move grain from the United States to Japan and Holland.

The largest concerned 600,000 tons to be shipped to Europe in vessels of 40,000-60,000 tons through 1981-82 at a rate of \$17 plus bunker escalation clauses. Another house arranged

provision was made for a quoted on a slow basis for voyages to outlying world ports was offered on full option was a 220,000

Freight

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price, and Remarks. Includes entries for various types of freight and shipping rates.

list of fixed interest stocks

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, Dividend, and Yield. Lists various fixed interest stocks and their market performance.

Puzzling rush to float bond issues

It is easy enough to understand why investors have been pouring money into the international dollar bond market these days when the return on competing short-term investments has dropped so low, however, the rush of government and corporate borrowers to float bond issues is somewhat puzzling, writes AP/Dow Jones.

In the 73 days since the beginning of April, a total of 37 fixed-rate straight dollar issues have been launched in the European market for an aggregate amount of \$3,560m. At an annual rate, the volume of offerings works out to \$17,800m.

Weighted by the size of individual offerings, the average maturity came to 7.27 years and

Euromarkets

the average yield to maturity 11.63 per cent.

Can government and corporate treasurers justify lacking in fixed-rate costs of 11.63 per cent before fees and expenses at a time when the United States and probably other countries are moving into a steep recession? The answer is yes, according to Mr. John M. Hennessy, a managing director of First Boston Corp in charge of corporate finance.

In London Mr. Hennessy asserted that the United States is merely going through another phase in the business cycle

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

Table with 4 columns: Issue Name, Price, Yield, and Premium. Lists various Eurobond issues and their market data.

Why the esoteric gentlemen are watching sugar closely

Some of the City's commodity chartists—those esoteric gentlemen who endeavour to anticipate the future from such esoteric forms as the charts of "double bottoms"—are keeping a wary eye on sugar. A few are darkly hinting that whatever the fundamentals may suggest, sugar is ready for a fall.

The argument is based on the fairly sharp fluctuations of the past few years, which appear on the charts as twin peaks with a little valley between. On June 2, raw sugar in London was £330 a tonne, but by the end of the week had slipped to £285. On the following Monday it was £215 a tonne, and it closed at £225 a tonne last Friday.

During the second week the authorities on the London market were especially concerned about the effects of speculation, which was driving futures prices up above physical prices. At one point the Number 4 August contract was trading at a 27 a tonne more than the physical market.

A lot of arbitrage with New York occurred, and so the margin requirements were doubled to encourage traders to switch into the Number 2 contract.

Despite these measures, raw sugar futures opened strongly on Friday. The Number 4 contract rose to a high of £405 a tonne, thereby penetrating the alleged psychological £400 barrier. The market had reached £403 at the beginning of the previous week, but then fell back.

A variety of rumours, none confirmed, helped to push the price up. There were stories about large sales to the Soviet Union, doubts by the Dominican Republic and possible purchases by Venezuela. These are the tales that make a market, and they were actively supported by heavy commission house and trade buying.

But now that we have attained such giddy heights, what next? The chartists point to their pen and pencil and argue that the breakthrough does not seem to have been sustained, and that therefore the immediate way is down. Looking at the fundamentals, however, it does not seem that a decline would last long.

Recent forecasts indicate that world annual sugar consumption by 1985 will be between 100m and 105m tonnes. It is now a little over 82m tonnes. This increase will be offset slightly by a rundown of stocks over the last two years, although imperfections in the distribution system allow room for some stock rebuilding.

Stocks have fallen because of dismal harvests in Cuba and the Soviet Union, the labyrinthine workings of the International Sugar Agreement and the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy, and a decline in many

Commodities

producing countries of investment in both primary production and refining. For example, Poland, a major beet grower, may have a smaller area under crops in 1980-81 than the 1979-80 harvests assumed earlier in the year.

Even if stocks were much higher and likely to remain so, consumption is projected to keep pace with production during the coming five years, and even to grow faster. All depends on the elasticity of consumer demand.

Some analysts argue that demand is highly inelastic: a low unit price for household sugar in the shops means that buyers do not mind about fluctuations of a penny or two.

The large volume of sugar traded directly between producers and consumers or manufacturers without passing through commodity exchanges also tends to stiffen the case. The room for price movements is regulated and, in the instance of the EEC particularly, the floor price is strenuously defended.

It seems more probable, that a sharp increase in sugar prices will be resisted by consumers as the recession shrinks their pay packets. The main area of contraction in the past has been the chocolate manufacturers and confectioners. Cocoa is already showing strains because of the manufacturers' refusal to pay prices demanded by producers.

On balance, therefore, the

Michael Prest  
Commodities correspondent

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 458.5+28.0 (6.5%)

Table with 4 columns: Unit Trust Name, Price, Change, and Yield. Lists various unit trusts and their performance over the week.

Table with 4 columns: Unit Trust Name, Price, Change, and Yield. Continuation of unit trust listings and their market data.





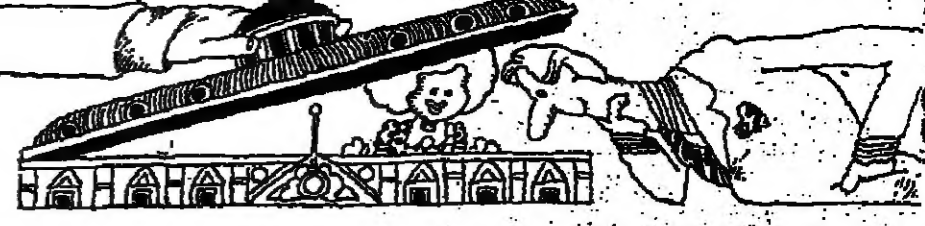








# Public & Educational



## City of London Polytechnic

The Court of Governors  
invites applications for the post of

## PROVOST

Approximate salary £20,000 (under review)  
Burnham Group 11

The present Provost intends to retire in March 1981.

Further particulars available from:

Peter Burrell  
Secretary and Clerk to the Governors  
City of London Polytechnic  
117-119 Houndsditch London EC3A 7BU

The closing date for applications is 26 September 1980



LEICESTER UNIVERSITY

## MEDICAL SCHOOL CHAIR OF EPIDEMIOLOGY

The University invites applications for a new Chair of Epidemiology in the Medical School. The Chair will be within the Department of Community Health (Head of Department, Professor M. Marinker). The Medical School has a present annual student intake of one hundred. The salary will be within the clinical professional range, with superannuation benefits.

Further particulars from the Registrar, The University, Leicester LE1 7RH, with whom applications should be lodged by 31 July 1980. Candidates in the UK should submit fifteen copies of their applications. (Overseas candidates may submit one copy.)

The Queen's University of Belfast  
LECTURESHIP IN SPACE AND ASTROPHYSICS

Applications are invited for the above position (vacant from 1 October 1980). The successful applicant will be expected to carry out research in astrophysics and must be prepared to teach and supervise in the Department in both general physics and astronomy.

Current programmes of the Astrophysics Research Group include studies of stellar atmospheres and interstellar physics. There is strong emphasis on the use of ultraviolet and optical astronomical spectroscopy using both laboratory and ground-based telescopes. Related satellite observations are being made using the International Ultraviolet Explorer and the International Solar Wind Observatory. The successful applicant will be expected to expand the experimental and/or theoretical activities of the group while pursuing his/her research.

The salary scale is £23,022-£30,145 per annum (plus pension rights under the 1980-81 scale) depending on experience, qualifications and other factors.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, The Queen's University of Belfast, BT7 1NN, Belfast, Northern Ireland, by telephoning 0232 341111 or by writing to the above address.

University College London  
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY  
Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER IN BRITISH HISTORY

from 1 October 1980 to assist in the teaching of modern British history since c. 1750. The successful applicant will be expected to guide the development of research and teaching in the field of British history since c. 1750. The salary scale is £23,022-£30,145 per annum (plus pension rights under the 1980-81 scale) depending on experience, qualifications and other factors.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Trinity College, Oxford  
TUTORIAL FELLOWSHIP IN MODERN HISTORY

The College proposes to elect an Official Fellow and Tutor in Modern History from 1 October 1980 to 30 September 1981. The post is open to men and women and the appointment is for a period of two years. The successful applicant will be expected to carry out research in modern history and to supervise the work of the college's students. The salary will be £12,000 per annum (plus pension rights under the 1980-81 scale) depending on experience, qualifications and other factors.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, Trinity College, Oxford, by telephoning 01865 275111 or by writing to the above address.

University of Leicester  
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING  
Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER IN GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING

from 1 October 1980 to assist in the teaching of geotechnical engineering. The successful applicant will be expected to guide the development of research and teaching in the field of geotechnical engineering. The salary scale is £23,022-£30,145 per annum (plus pension rights under the 1980-81 scale) depending on experience, qualifications and other factors.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University of Leicester, LE1 7RH, by telephoning 0533 751111 or by writing to the above address.

University of Stirling  
CHAIR OF POLITICAL STUDIES

Applications are invited for a newly established Chair of Political Studies. The successful applicant will be expected to guide the development of research and teaching in the field of political studies. The salary scale is £23,022-£30,145 per annum (plus pension rights under the 1980-81 scale) depending on experience, qualifications and other factors.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University of Stirling, Stirling, Scotland, by telephoning 07776 411111 or by writing to the above address.

University of Birmingham  
DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH  
Applications are invited for the post of

TEMPORARY LECTURER IN FRENCH

for one year from 1 October 1980 to assist in the teaching of French. The successful applicant will be expected to guide the development of research and teaching in the field of French. The salary scale is £23,022-£30,145 per annum (plus pension rights under the 1980-81 scale) depending on experience, qualifications and other factors.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, by telephoning 021 359 1111 or by writing to the above address.

University of Exeter  
MA IN EUROPEAN ECONOMIC STUDIES

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER IN EUROPEAN ECONOMIC STUDIES

from 1 October 1980 to assist in the teaching of European economic studies. The successful applicant will be expected to guide the development of research and teaching in the field of European economic studies. The salary scale is £23,022-£30,145 per annum (plus pension rights under the 1980-81 scale) depending on experience, qualifications and other factors.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University of Exeter, Exeter, by telephoning 0392 261111 or by writing to the above address.

University of London  
DEPARTMENT OF PLANT SCIENCES  
Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER IN PLANT SCIENCES

from 1 October 1980 to assist in the teaching of plant sciences. The successful applicant will be expected to guide the development of research and teaching in the field of plant sciences. The salary scale is £23,022-£30,145 per annum (plus pension rights under the 1980-81 scale) depending on experience, qualifications and other factors.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University of London, London, by telephoning 01-278 2521 or by writing to the above address.



LEICESTER UNIVERSITY

## MEDICAL SCHOOL FOUNDATION CHAIR OF CHILD HEALTH

The University invites applications for the Foundation Chair of Child Health in the new Medical School, upon appointment of Professor A. S. McIndoe to the Chair of Paediatrics and Child Health at the University of Birmingham. The Medical School has a present annual student intake of one hundred. Clinical and research facilities are available for the person to be appointed, who will be expected to collaborate with the Dean, Professor R. Kilpatrick, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P. (Edn.), F.R.C.P., and his colleagues in all respects of the development of the Medical School.

The salary will be within the clinical professional range, with superannuation benefits. Further particulars from the Registrar, The University, Leicester LE1 7RH, with whom applications should be lodged by 31 July 1980. Candidates in the UK should submit fifteen copies of their applications. (Overseas candidates may submit one copy.)

The University of Manchester  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
Applications are invited for the post of

SRC CASE

in the Department of Chemistry. The successful applicant will be expected to carry out research in chemistry and to supervise the work of the department's students. The salary scale is £23,022-£30,145 per annum (plus pension rights under the 1980-81 scale) depending on experience, qualifications and other factors.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University of Manchester, Manchester, by telephoning 061 275 1111 or by writing to the above address.

University of Warwick  
LECTURESHIP IN GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING

from 1 October 1980 to assist in the teaching of geotechnical engineering. The successful applicant will be expected to guide the development of research and teaching in the field of geotechnical engineering. The salary scale is £23,022-£30,145 per annum (plus pension rights under the 1980-81 scale) depending on experience, qualifications and other factors.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University of Warwick, Warwick, by telephoning 0246 231111 or by writing to the above address.

University of Birmingham  
DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH  
Applications are invited for the post of

TEMPORARY LECTURER IN FRENCH

for one year from 1 October 1980 to assist in the teaching of French. The successful applicant will be expected to guide the development of research and teaching in the field of French. The salary scale is £23,022-£30,145 per annum (plus pension rights under the 1980-81 scale) depending on experience, qualifications and other factors.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, by telephoning 021 359 1111 or by writing to the above address.

University of Stirling  
CHAIR OF POLITICAL STUDIES

Applications are invited for a newly established Chair of Political Studies. The successful applicant will be expected to guide the development of research and teaching in the field of political studies. The salary scale is £23,022-£30,145 per annum (plus pension rights under the 1980-81 scale) depending on experience, qualifications and other factors.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University of Stirling, Stirling, Scotland, by telephoning 07776 411111 or by writing to the above address.

University of Birmingham  
DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH  
Applications are invited for the post of

TEMPORARY LECTURER IN FRENCH

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Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, by telephoning 021 359 1111 or by writing to the above address.

University of Exeter  
MA IN EUROPEAN ECONOMIC STUDIES

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER IN EUROPEAN ECONOMIC STUDIES

from 1 October 1980 to assist in the teaching of European economic studies. The successful applicant will be expected to guide the development of research and teaching in the field of European economic studies. The salary scale is £23,022-£30,145 per annum (plus pension rights under the 1980-81 scale) depending on experience, qualifications and other factors.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University of Exeter, Exeter, by telephoning 0392 261111 or by writing to the above address.

University of London  
DEPARTMENT OF PLANT SCIENCES  
Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER IN PLANT SCIENCES

Tonbridge School  
HEAD OF ECONOMICS/POLITICS/BUSINESS STUDIES

Qualified and experienced teachers are invited to apply for the post of Head of Economics/Politics/Business Studies. The successful applicant will be expected to guide the development of research and teaching in the field of Economics/Politics/Business Studies. The salary scale is £23,022-£30,145 per annum (plus pension rights under the 1980-81 scale) depending on experience, qualifications and other factors.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Tonbridge School, Tonbridge, by telephoning 0243 231111 or by writing to the above address.

University of Warwick  
LECTURESHIP IN GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING

from 1 October 1980 to assist in the teaching of geotechnical engineering. The successful applicant will be expected to guide the development of research and teaching in the field of geotechnical engineering. The salary scale is £23,022-£30,145 per annum (plus pension rights under the 1980-81 scale) depending on experience, qualifications and other factors.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University of Warwick, Warwick, by telephoning 0246 231111 or by writing to the above address.

University of Birmingham  
DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH  
Applications are invited for the post of

TEMPORARY LECTURER IN FRENCH

for one year from 1 October 1980 to assist in the teaching of French. The successful applicant will be expected to guide the development of research and teaching in the field of French. The salary scale is £23,022-£30,145 per annum (plus pension rights under the 1980-81 scale) depending on experience, qualifications and other factors.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, by telephoning 021 359 1111 or by writing to the above address.

University of Stirling  
CHAIR OF POLITICAL STUDIES

Applications are invited for a newly established Chair of Political Studies. The successful applicant will be expected to guide the development of research and teaching in the field of political studies. The salary scale is £23,022-£30,145 per annum (plus pension rights under the 1980-81 scale) depending on experience, qualifications and other factors.

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University of Exeter  
MA IN EUROPEAN ECONOMIC STUDIES

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER IN EUROPEAN ECONOMIC STUDIES

from 1 October 1980 to assist in the teaching of European economic studies. The successful applicant will be expected to guide the development of research and teaching in the field of European economic studies. The salary scale is £23,022-£30,145 per annum (plus pension rights under the 1980-81 scale) depending on experience, qualifications and other factors.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University of Exeter, Exeter, by telephoning 0392 261111 or by writing to the above address.

University of London  
DEPARTMENT OF PLANT SCIENCES  
Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER IN PLANT SCIENCES

## LANCING COLLEGE APPOINTMENT OF HEAD

Applications are invited for the post of Head of Lancing College, which will become vacant on 1st September 1980, in succession to the present Headmaster, Mr. L. Beer, M.A., J.P. Applicants must be Graduates, communicant members of the Church of England, and must be able to give evidence of their own and their colleagues' commitment to the school. The Registrar, Mr. L. R. McNeil, 43 Church Road, Hove, BN3 2BT. The closing date for applications is 28th July.

## NALGO HAS A VACANCY FOR A BRANCH ORGANISER

IN ITS CHESHIRE COUNTY BRANCH (SALARY SCALE £5,850-£6,912 PER ANN) A knowledge of the Local Government Service is an advantage. The position involves a considerable amount of travel and requires a high level of initiative and communication skills. Applicants should be members of NALGO and have a minimum of two years' experience in a similar post. Applications should be sent to the General Secretary, NALGO, 1 don Place, London WC1H 9AJ. Completed forms must be returned by 2nd July.

University of London  
The London School of Economics  
TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN SOCIOLOGY

Applications are invited for a temporary lectureship in Sociology for one year from 1 October 1980 to 30 September 1981. The successful applicant will be expected to guide the development of research and teaching in the field of Sociology. The salary scale is £23,022-£30,145 per annum (plus pension rights under the 1980-81 scale) depending on experience, qualifications and other factors.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University of London, London, by telephoning 01-278 2521 or by writing to the above address.

Queen Mary College  
University of London  
AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING  
POSTDOCTORAL ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the post of Postdoctoral Assistant in Aeronautical Engineering. The successful applicant will be expected to assist in the research and teaching in the field of Aeronautical Engineering. The salary scale is £23,022-£30,145 per annum (plus pension rights under the 1980-81 scale) depending on experience, qualifications and other factors.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Queen Mary College, London, by telephoning 01-278 2521 or by writing to the above address.

University of Cambridge  
LECTURESHIP IN STATISTICS  
Applications are invited for a lectureship in Statistics. The successful applicant will be expected to guide the development of research and teaching in the field of Statistics. The salary scale is £23,022-£30,145 per annum (plus pension rights under the 1980-81 scale) depending on experience, qualifications and other factors.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, by telephoning 0223 341111 or by writing to the above address.

University of Stirling  
CHAIR OF POLITICAL STUDIES

Applications are invited for a newly established Chair of Political Studies. The successful applicant will be expected to guide the development of research and teaching in the field of political studies. The salary scale is £23,022-£30,145 per annum (plus pension rights under the 1980-81 scale) depending on experience, qualifications and other factors.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University of Stirling, Stirling, Scotland, by telephoning 07776 411111 or by writing to the above address.

University of Birmingham  
DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH  
Applications are invited for the post of

TEMPORARY LECTURER IN FRENCH

for one year from 1 October 1980 to assist in the teaching of French. The successful applicant will be expected to guide the development of research and teaching in the field of French. The salary scale is £23,022-£30,145 per annum (plus pension rights under the 1980-81 scale) depending on experience, qualifications and other factors.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, by telephoning 021 359 1111 or by writing to the above address.

University of Exeter  
MA IN EUROPEAN ECONOMIC STUDIES

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER IN EUROPEAN ECONOMIC STUDIES

from 1 October 1980 to assist in the teaching of European economic studies. The successful applicant will be expected to guide the development of research and teaching in the field of European economic studies. The salary scale is £23,022-£30,145 per annum (plus pension rights under the 1980-81 scale) depending on experience, qualifications and other factors.

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University of London  
DEPARTMENT OF PLANT SCIENCES  
Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER IN PLANT SCIENCES

from 1 October 1980 to assist in the teaching of plant sciences. The successful applicant will be expected to guide the development of research and teaching in the field of plant sciences. The salary scale is £23,022-£30,145 per annum (plus pension rights under the 1980-81 scale) depending on experience, qualifications and other factors.

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## DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

THE ALBION OF EAST MOLESEY

We require a Cook or similar, to head our typical English Pub. The successful candidate will be responsible for the running of the kitchen and the service of the bar. The salary is £10,000 per annum (plus pension rights under the 1980-81 scale) depending on experience, qualifications and other factors.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, The Albion of East Molesey, East Molesey, Surrey, by telephoning 01-899 1111 or by writing to the above address.

100 AU/DEMI-PAIRS available. Read this in the Sunday Times. We are looking for a young man, aged 20-25, who is interested in a career in the food industry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the running of the kitchen and the service of the bar. The salary is £10,000 per annum (plus pension rights under the 1980-81 scale) depending on experience, qualifications and other factors.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, 100 AU/DEMI-PAIRS, London, by telephoning 01-278 2521 or by writing to the above address.

EXPERIENCED BUTLER, need a few good butlers, please write to: The Albion of East Molesey, East Molesey, Surrey, by telephoning 01-899 1111 or by writing to the above address.

100 AU/DEMI-PAIRS available. Read this in the Sunday Times. We are looking for a young man, aged 20-25, who is interested in a career in the food industry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the running of the kitchen and the service of the bar. The salary is £10,000 per annum (plus pension rights under the 1980-81 scale) depending on experience, qualifications and other factors.

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Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, 100 AU/DEMI-PAIRS, London, by telephoning 01-278 2521 or by writing to the above address.

## DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

CHAUFFEUR/HOUSEMAN

Wonderful opportunity for single person aged 40-50 with good references to live in and travel with a prominent well established couple with beautiful homes in New York, Paris, Beach and Europe. Requires at least three years' similar experience, with a respectable salary, excellent salary and completely paid benefits. All applications will be treated in strict confidence. Tel: 01-278 2521.

RESPONSIBLE AU PAIR, 21 or 19, required for summer to help run large, beautiful holiday home in France. Write to: Tony Baker, 84500, Matern, France.

ROSEBURY, RICHMOND HILL - Part-time bar staff, evenings and weekends. Write to: Tony Baker, 84500, Matern, France.

100 AU/DEMI-PAIRS available. Read this in the Sunday Times. We are looking for a young man, aged 20-25, who is interested in a career in the food industry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the running of the kitchen and the service of the bar. The salary is £10,000 per annum (plus pension rights under the 1980-81 scale) depending on experience, qualifications and other factors.

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